FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Semi-Weekly Observer ... in advance; $4 50 if paid ... year of subscription; or $5 00 ... year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents ... and thirty cents for each ... Yearly advertisements ... at reasonable rates. Advertisers ... to state the number of ... or they will be continued till ... and accordingly.

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... correspondent, writing from Cumberland, gives us a case of degradation ... occurring in his vicinity which ... incredible, were it not known ... can make a demon out ... individual referred to com... under flattering circumstances. ... middle aged lady and had an interesting ... of children around him.—... of strong drink, he was re... to utter destitution and ... His poor wife, upon whom now ... support of the family, having ... a small sum of money ... washing performed for a neighbor, ... of a husband resorted to ... to force it from her, to ... purpose; finding her inexorable, he ... first of his children to fight... them, scratch and tear each ... The mother attempted to ... her brute of a husband ... to the earth with stunning ... save her children, the wretched ... secured the money and the ... father departed immediately ... shop."

... entirely wrong, according ... some "Statesmen," to ... the purpose of depriving this ... the *liberty* of thus abusing his ... by placing the maddening drink ... his reach. The drunkard's *right* ... to get drunk is of vastly more ... than the happiness and well-being ... his wife and children.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

... nothing of the case of brutality ... above; but there is already ... law to deprive this wretch ... of abusing his family."—... existing laws, instead of ... new ones?

... VOTES OF THE STATES.—... the report of the Senate's ... deciding that the next Presi... must be regulated by the ... 1850, and not that of 1840.—... constitution provides that 'each ... appoint, in such manner as the ... may direct, a number ... equal to the whole number of ... and Representatives to which the ... may be entitled in Congress.' The ... of March 1, 1792, passed ... of President had been ... new apportionment, gives a ... this clause of the constitution ... works:

... Electors [of President and ... shall be equal to the num... and Representatives to ... States may be entitled ... the President and Vice ... to be chosen shall com...

... apportionment under the ... 1842, and 1852 from and after the ... 1793, and of 14th April, ... 1792, in 1812, ... States gave a number of ... for President and Vice ... equal to the number of their ... and Representatives, respectively, ... 3d of March, 1793, the ... 1813, and the 31st of March, ... of 1850 having a similar ... of 1792, so it must be ... election next fall—that is, the ... under the new and not ... apportionment."

... following statement exhibits the ... in the electoral votes of the ... sessions of 1850, which the ... presses the basis of the ap...

'52	'48	States.	Vote '52	'48
8	9	Indiana	13	12
5	6	Illinois	11	9
4	6	Iowa	4	4
12	12	Wisconsin	5	4
4	4	Michigan	6	5
9	6	Kentucky	12	12
25	25	Missouri	9	7
7	7	Alabama	9	9
27	25	Louisiana	6	6
13	13	Tennessee	12	12
8	8	Mississippi	7	6
15	17	Arkansas	4	3
10	11	Texas	4	4
7	9	California	4	0
10	10			
3	3	Whole number	295	
25	23	For choice	148	

Counterfeit.—A five dollar note purporting to be of the Bank of South Carolina was presented at one of our Banks ... The appearance of the ... the paper good, although ... was rather coarsely executed. ... signature of George Martin, President, John Brown, Cashier, were engraved on it. These are not the names of the officers of the Bank of S. C. ... a counterfeit, and a poor one at ... *Bal. Herald.*

Steam Mill.—We learn that ... of the Cape Fear Steam ... on the opposite side of the River, ... disposed of the entire establishment ... Mr. O. G. Parsley, of this town, ... consideration of $24,000.

Wilmington Herald.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Johnston and Person counties have nominated Fillmore and Graham and appointed Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

BEADEN SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that this Court proceeded, on Tuesday morning, at once to the Criminal Docket, beginning with the trial of two negro men belonging to Mr. Hugh Simpson, for the murder of another man belonging to him. We have not heard the result. There are three other capital cases on the Docket.

The neglect of the Civil Docket, though unavoidable under our present system, is a serious inconvenience to parties and witnesses. Can any better remedy be devised than the present unpopular one of Special Terms?

THE EXTRA SESSION.—The Goldsborough Republican thinks that the Extra Session of our State Legislature, which seems inevitable, will be constituted of the members elected in 1850. That Legislature was never expected to perform such a duty; but, as it is really a mere matter of form, in which neither political party can possibly secure an advantage over the other, we can see no objection to the suggestion. It is different with respect to the Congressional Districts. Each of these is independent of the others—elects its own member; whilst the Presidential Electors are chosen by the aggregate vote of the whole State. It is important, too, that the candidates for Electors should be selected within a reasonable time. All considerations, therefore, would seem to justify the calling together of the *present* Legislature, and not the *next*, to arrange the Electoral Districts,—and for no other purpose. The session need not last a week.

The importance and amount of business which will come before the *next* Legislature, should call out the best talents of the State, as it will probably bring forward a very strong vote of the people. The Electoral and Congressional and State Senate Districts are all to be arranged for ten years; a Senator in Congress to be elected; the Revised Statutes to be passed upon; provision to be made for meeting the State's subscription to the Central Rail Road. All these, in addition to the usual routine business, are sufficient to call out the full strength of parties.

A SCENE IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Richmond papers are filled with the doings of the late Locofoco Convention in that City. Such scenes of wrangling and quarrelling over the spoils have, we imagine, rarely disgraced any deliberative body—except the U. States House of Representatives. They agreed however upon one point—they all abused the President most bitterly. The Whig gives the following description of an attack upon Mr. Fillmore by a Mr. Tucker, who in spitching into" the President, accidentally did the same kindness to the whole Locofoco delegation from Virginia!

"Mr. Ran Tucker was called upon for a speech—so a speech was to be made. A host of Whigs in general had become stale—denunciation of renegade Whigs—of which there was a goodly number in the Convention—had been exhausted by Mr. Rives on Mr. Wise. But something particular and racy was wanting—so Mr. Tucker 'pitched into' Mr. Fillmore. He was killingly savage on the poor President. He had done a great many bad things—but there was one above all others for which he could never be forgiven—one for which he deserved eternal damnation. In the dispute about the Rio Grande boundary, he had dared to hold the federal sword over Texas, and that too, when a *Freesoil Congress* was offering a bribe to her sovereignty and honor.

This was very eloquent and very ferocious! But as ill-luck would have it, a member of that Free Soil Congress, who had voted for the identical bribe, happened to be present in the person of Col. Fayette McMullen. He instantly rose and demanded to be heard in defence. He had been assailed and would be heard. He had voted for that Boundary bill, and most of his Democratic colleagues had done the same.

Here was an ugly spot of work! What was to be done? In what hole or corner could refuge be found? The noise and confusion became overpowering. Peacemakers sprung upon every bench with the most transparent explanations. No assault was designed upon the gallant Col. and his Democratic associates—none at all! Only hitting at the Whig Fillmore! The wrathful Colonel was appeased, and the placid stream of harmony flowed on."

The resolutions adopted by the Virginia Democratic Convention were introduced by a Mr. Wheeler, late of *New Hampshire*. This accounts for the omission of an endorsement of the Compromise. The Democracy wanted a platform "large enough for the whole country," and so they constructed one which suits all parties and all sections.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

Kossuth at New Orleans.—Kossuth has arrived here, but the event has excited no enthusiasm, and there was no public reception of him. The Magyar is, no doubt, sadly disappointed.

THE PUBLIC EXPENSES.—With a view of making political capital for the next Presidential canvass, the Locofoco majority in Congress have made a violent attack upon what they call the enormous and improper expenditure of the public money by the present Administration. Some members threatened even, to defeat altogether the appropriations for the Army. To these threats, Mr. Houston, the Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, replied as follows:

"Defeat this bill, if you please. Cut down these appropriations. If you choose, strike them out. But, just as surely as God rules in heaven, you will have to pay for it, hereafter; because you will not withdraw and disband the army, and, as long as it is kept up, the expense of keeping it must exist. If we shall go into power at the next Presidential election, which I hope and believe will be the case, we shall have the duty of paying these accumulating expenses, and that I wish to avoid. The expenditure will be made, and it cannot be helped. Sir, these appropriations would be necessary even to bring home the army, if disbanded, if for nothing further. Talk about defeating the appropriation, when you cannot bring the army home without an appropriation of some sort, and that, too, of a considerable amount. Then, defeat the appropriation, and what do we make by it? We have to go on, and disband the army, or we have to pay for it in some shape or another.—But gentlemen forget. They say that this money has been expended contrary to law. It shows that they have not examined into the question at all. I desire to read a section of the law, which authorizes the expenditure of this money, although I occupy the same ground which I did in my last year's speech, and believe that the expenditures have been enormous, improper, and amounting to abuse. But here is the law, approved March 1, 1820:

"'No contract shall hereafter be made by the Secretary of State or of the Treasury, or of the Department of War, or of the Navy, except by a law authorizing the same, or except under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, and except, also, contracts for the subsistence and clothing of the army and navy, and contracts by the Quartermaster's Department, which may be made by the Secretaries of these departments.'

"Now, sir, there is the law under which this has been done."

A more complete refutation of the charges against the Administration could not be furnished. Not a dollar has been paid out without the express sanction of Congress. If the expense has been "enormous, improper and amounting to abuse," as Mr. Houston says, who is to blame?—Why the Locofoco majority in Congress, which passed the laws, and the Locofoco Administration of Mr. Polk which rendered their passage necessary by its wars of conquest and annexation.

But who are these men who so freely and bitterly denounce the extravagance of the Administration? They belong to the same party which by its lust for conquest created the necessity for extravagance. To the same party which is daily squandering thousands of dollars of the public money in useless, disgraceful, squabbling over the Presidential claims of Gen. Buchanan, Douglas and Butler. To the same party which with loud professions of economy and industry, exhausts its economy by appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars to support a partizan newspaper, and its industry by an utter neglect of the public business; for although half the long session has passed, scarcely a single measure of importance to the public has been acted upon. They belong to the same party, yea they are the very men, whose votes are constantly recorded in favor of some new scheme of robbery of the public Treasury and the old States, by wholesale appropriations of the public lands in order to secure for their Presidential nominee, the support of the new and powerful Western States.

The President has nothing whatever to do with the alleged extravagance. His only power is one of recommendation, and his recommendations have been treated with contempt by the Locofoco majority in Congress. He has no power, if he had the inclination, to expend the public money. All that he has done, has been to pay out the money as by the laws of Congress he was bound to do. If those laws have been improper, and if the expenses directed by them have been 'enormous', let the blame fall upon the Locofoco majority, and not upon the Administration.

SOMETHING NEW.—Commodore Stockton, a prominent candidate for the Locofoco nomination for the Presidency, declared in a speech at Trenton, a few days since, that a protective tariff was a cardinal principle of Democracy! And that with an annual expenditure of $50,000,000 staring us in the face, nothing was more ridiculous than the vagaries of free trade! This will be news to the Democracy in this part of the world.

The citizens of Concord recently held a Plankroad meeting in which the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly essential to the interests of the town of Concord and the county of Cabarrus, to form a connection by means of a Plank Road, with the proposed Plank Roads from Cheraw and Fayetteville, to or near the mouth of Rocky River."

A committee was appointed to attend the meeting of Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th, Mr. Seward presented memorials from New York and Pennsylvania asking the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He moved their reference to the Judiciary committee. And Mr. Norris moved to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, and Walker—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fish, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Upham, and Wade—11.

The petitions were then laid on the table, 33 to 6—the negative votes being Messrs. Dodge of Wisconsin, Foot, Hale, Seward, Sumner and Wade.

Mr. Hale presented a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Among other reasons, said he, which it assigns for the repeal of that law is, that it offers a bribe to the Judge for convicting a man—giving twice as much for condemning as for acquitting him. This is one of the reasons why they ask a modification or repeal of the law.

Mr. MANGUM. What is the amount?

Mr. HALE. Ten dollars for convicting and five for acquitting. I wish to call the attention of the Senate, before they pass upon the petition, to one fact which occurred upon the floor of the Senate some two years since. The honorable senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] not now in his seat, gave notice upon a certain occasion, that he would never again object to the reception of one of these petitions. The reasons for that announcement I do not remember that he gave. And on the same occasion the honorable senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] now in his seat, said that *he* would never interfere with any of these petitions that might be presented by——such as I. And I believe in accordance with these declarations of those senators who were supposed to be qualified to look after the interests of the institution of——those who undertook to protect this bill—they never have interfered since.

Mr. MANGUM. I have only a single remark to make. I feel an interest in the character of all my countrymen. I think this petition ought not to be received, upon the ground that it contains what I regard as an outrageous slander and libel upon the judges of the northern country. A man to be bribed for five dollars! I live in a country where we bring up justices of the peace and all sorts of people, and during all my professional career I have never heard of a man being bribed for five dollars. These gentlemen in the northern States are selected as learned in the law; and are they to be bought and bribed for five dollars? I regard it as a slander, a calumny, a libel, with which I hope the Senate will not agree to soil their table. I hope it will lie on the table.

The PRESIDENT. The question of reception or the petition?

Mr. MANGUM. The question of reception—simply for the reason that it is a libel, a slander, upon my countrymen.

Mr. MASON. I should not say a word in reply to anything upon this subject which comes from that quarter; but the senator who introduced this petition spoke of a declaration made upon this floor some time since by a senator from South Carolina, not now in his seat, who is of course not here to reply to it, and, as I understood him, declares that at the same time I expressed my concurrence in the declaration of that senator. I do not remember the occurrence. I think it highly probable, though, that the senator is correct in his recollection. I do know, however, that, having in view what had been done by this Senate on the subject of this institution some two or three years ago, I was prepared then to declare, as I have just now declared, when the first of these petitions was presented by the senator from New York, that I would not, as then advised, interfere with any disposition of them that those who presented them might ask the Senate to take. The question is put, and I give my vote; but I shall not in thus acting be interfering with any disposition the senator who offers them may seek to make. There are many reasons which guide me in this; and, among others, one which will not guide the senator who offered the petition, which is this: that I have no disposition to be instrumental in any way, directly or indirectly, in agitating again the question of slavery before the Senate.

Mr. MANGUM. I will vary the motion at the suggestion of a friend. I understand petitions of this character have been received. I will not, therefore, raise the question on the reception, though that would be a very proper one, considering the very atrocious slander and libel it contains against gentlemen learned in the law in our sister northern States. I will vary the motion in this way: that the petition be received and laid on the table.

The question was then taken, and Mr. Mangum's motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The bill to change the value of the small silver coins, was passed.

Most of the sitting was devoted to the bill to establish a navy yard and dry dock in California.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Stanton of Tenn. reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs the Senate bill to secure discipline in the United States navy, and to provide punishment therein in lieu of flogging, which has been abolished; and it became the subject-matter of the day's consideration, quite a number of short speeches being made upon it. On the question of its passage, it was lost by a vote of 76 yeas to 97 nays. Mr. Millson moved the reconsideration of that vote, to enable him to get the bill amended in particulars he conceived to be objectionable. This motion to reconsider was then debated at length to a late hour, when the House adjourned without finally disposing of the subject, which goes over under the rule until the next Monday.

A NEW WAY TO PRESERVE THE UNION.—A South Carolinian, (or perhaps we ought to say, a "Carolinian," for that is the way in which *modest* people in "Carolina" write themselves,) who sends his name along with the following communication, gravely informs the world that the way to preserve the Union is to elect a "Carolina" gentleman President, and that President to be James Gadsden!! Read the following, which is about equally compounded of verdancy and modesty:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Much has been said, and is still saying, of the Union of the States. And all is considered settled, if South Carolina would only throw out the flag at her masthead of the "Glorious Union." She is told of the attraction which holds the stars together, and reminded that thus should she cling to the Federal Constellation. Now, it is a fact well known in history that Carolina has ever loved the Constitutional Union, and would love it still, so long as the harmony that formed the Constellation first continues. But how sadly that has been jarred! And she has been told that, if she revolves in the Constellation at all, she must do it as an inferior. Why is it that South Carolina cannot give to the United States a President? If you wish us to fall into the old continental line, acknowledge our claims, so far as they are just. Let us have a President whose policy will not bear as its grand characteristic the ruin of South Carolina. We have prominent men—men whose principles are essentially national, if the force of circumstances did not render them sectional. Prominent among those stands James Gadsden; a man every way qualified to fill the Executive chair; of liberal principles and national feelings. Give *us*, then, a President, which is certainly our due; and with Equality we will have Independence.

A CAROLINA SECESSIONIST.

Messrs. Editors: Will you insert the above? You love the Union; this is the way to preserve it.

The Wilmington Journal "cannot perceive or recognise any long and faithful services" of Mr. Fillmore. Well, none so blind as those who *will not* see.

The Journal adds, "We have certain unpleasant souvenirs of Erie letters which interfere with our respect for his patriotism." Here, again, the Journal remembers an old letter of Mr. Fillmore's, whilst it could not remember Gen. Cass's *subsequent* declaration, thanking God that he never owned a slave, and that he prayed for the abolition of slavery every where. Cass was a patriot, notwithstanding that declaration, whom the Journal delighted to support.

SCARLATINA.—The American Medical Association has reported favorably on the remedy for Scarlet Fever, recently discovered, of rubbing the body with fat bacon. This remedy was first introduced into this country by Dr. Harvey Lindsly, of Washington city, on the recommendation of Dr. Schneeman of Germany. Dr. Lindley's own experience was successful; and Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Augusta, Geo., says that out of 20 or 30 cases, where this remedy was used, only 2 died, and one of those had left the city convalescent. The plan is, to have the whole body rubbed with the inside of fat uncooked bacon, during the whole course of the disease, and to depend upon the tincture of iodine, applied freely externally to the throat, once, twice, or three times in the twenty-four hours, to arrest the anginous affection.

THE BOSTON BANK ROBBERY.

Two of the police officers of New York, (Bowyer and Stephens) went on board the steamer Asia, in search of an individual for whom they had a warrant, and who was expected to sail in that vessel. These officers, observing two gentlemanly dressed young men go on board the vessel, and suspecting from their manner that all was not right, remarked to Sheriff Bliss, of Norwich, who was with them, that they looked like two rogues. The Sheriff replied, "Oh, no, I know them well; one of them is Charles Brewer, receiving teller in the Suffolk Bank at Boston, and the other Albert T. Converse, of Norwich."—But this did not satisfy the officers, and they decided to arrest them on suspicion. With this view they proceeded to Brewer's state room, and demanded, in an authoritative tone, "Where is that money? How much have you got?" and other similar questions. Brewer was taken quite by surprise, and began to tremble and show evidences of guilt. The officers then commenced searching his carpet-bag, in which they found $5,000 in gold coin, and a check for $9000 on a banker in Wall st. Brewer made a partial confession by admitting that he had done wrong, and saying that he was willing to accompany the officers to Boston. He, together with Converse, was then arrested. Converse, it is supposed, merely accompanied Brewer to New York, for the purpose of seeing him off. After the sailing of the Asia, Mr. Stephens ascertained that Thorndyke Rand, the book-keeper of the Suffolk Bank of Boston, had sailed in her, taking with him from $6,000 to $10,000 belonging to the Bank, which he had exchanged in Wall street for notes on the Bank of England. The officers took possession of Brewer's luggage, and by accident a trunk belonging to Rand, which contained all his clothing, and which, rather than subject himself to the danger of being arrested, he thought proper to let go, without endeavoring to get it back. Brewer and Converse were, on the same day, taken by the officers to Boston, where both were committed—Brewer for examination, and Converse as a witness.

Since the return of Brewer to Boston the papers intimate that the real ground for his arrest is the supposition that he knows something about a large robbery committed at Norwich, Connecticut, a year and a half ago. It will be remembered that Mr. Henry M. Witter, a messenger of certain Connecticut banks, while awaiting at the depot in Norwich the arrival of the train for Boston, was suddenly struck down senseless by a blow from a heavy instrument, and robbed of his carpet-bag, containing between $35,000 and $40,000.—Large rewards were immediately offered for the detection of the perpetrators of this robbery and the recovery of the money; but the affair continues to be wrapt in mystery. Not an arrest has hitherto been made, nor could the utmost vigilance of the police discover that any member of the thieving fraternity of any notoriety had been seen in the vicinity of Norwich before or after the perpetration of the robbery. Mr. Brewer was formerly the messenger employed by the Connecticut banks to bring their packages of money to the Suffolk Bank, and was succeeded by Mr. Witter. After the robbery he was sent to Norwich to investigate the robbery, but nothing came of his investigation. Both he and Rand have been engaged extensively in stock operations.

Selling at Cost.—Col. Quarles, who purchased three of the Massachusetts negroes lately sold in Texas for having aided in the escape of a slave, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts in which he says that he will surrender them upon the payment of what they have cost him, and also the cost of reclaiming a fugitive slave who had escaped to Boston. It is to be expected, now, that the peculiar friends of the colored man will step forward and pay the costs.—*N. Y. Express.*

Salary to Members of Congress.—A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, giving to members of Congress a salary of $1,500 a year instead of the present allowance of $8 a day. The substitution of a fixed salary for the present *per diem* would tend very much to shorten the sessions and save a vast deal of money to the treasury.

A Hoax.—The reported massacre of seven persons in Doddridge county, Va., is said to be a hoax, perpetrated on the Fairmount Banner.

DIED,

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 24th ult., Mr. ALLEN CAMPBELL, in the 80th year of his age. The deceased was a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and immigrated to this country at the age of 14 years.

In Moore county, in Dec. last, Mrs. PATSEY ELLIS, wife of W. F. Ellis, aged about 35.

Raleigh and Salisbury papers please copy.

In Chatham County, on the 21st of February, Mrs. MIRIAM HUGES, wife of Jeremiah Huges, in the 39th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 27—Steamer Gov Graham, with boats Gen McRae and M Brown in tow; same day, Steamer Chatham; 31—Steamer Gov Graham, with boats Cumberland and Telegraph in tow; same day, Steamer Chatham—with goods for Lucas & Fry, Gilmer & Rankin, W S D, Moss & Harris, Hunt & Adderton, Earnhardt & Co, E L Gewell, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Boorman & Donnel, Union Co, W Smith, Carr & Watson, B L D & Co, W M Davis & Co, J Hargrove, W Haywood & Co, S H Young, W S Pemberton, G J Allen, Graham & Allen, Bruce & McNeill, Long & Webb, Jones & Rufin, J M Worth, J & B G Worth, J H Foust, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, W T Shemwell & Co, Brown, Fraley & Co, G C Mendenhall, Brower & Mc?t, W H & R S Tucker, H C Luther, J M A Drake, Richardson & Balunt, Maxwell & Boyal's, E Penry, Porter & Ogden, T B Tyson, C A Harrison, D Kutts.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 27—Schr Ellen from Boston. 29—Schrs Statira from St Thomas, Margaret from Middleton, Loella from Wiscasset, Sidney Price from Philadelphia, Harriet Hallock and Wm H Smith from New York, British Schr Richmond from N York. 30—Schrs Geo Harris from Philadelphia, Topaz from Mattamuskeet, Express from Middleton, Tangier from Matanzas.

PLANK ROAD MEETING
IN LUMBERTON.

THOSE in favor of constructing a Plank Road from Lumberton to the Cape Fear River, are requested to meet in the Court House in Lumberton, on the second Saturday (the 10th) of April next. This Road will be of incalculable importance to the citizens of Robeson: a large attendance is therefore expected.

MANY CITIZENS.

Lumberton, March 26, 1852. 77*2t

7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings, 7-8 Osnaburgs, and Cotton Yarns.

THE Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company have changed their style of Sheetings, and are now manufacturing a superior article, 2¾ yds. to the pound.

Also, OSNABURGS, similar to those formerly made at the Franklinsville Mill, Randolph county, and by the same man, Mr. Geo. Makepeace.

COTTON YARNS, 5 a 10, large assortment of best article.

All persons in want of Goods of this description, are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN H. HALL, Pres't
B. C. Manf. Co.

March 25, 1852. 77*6t

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the CARTHAGE HOTEL, formerly occupied by the Rev. R. McNabb, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, Lodgers and Travellers, as comfortably as could be desired. All who may favor me with a call shall be accommodated with the best this country can afford.

My Stables shall be well supplied with Forage and attentive Ostlers.

MALCOM KELLY.

Carthage, March 25, 1852. 77*6m

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast Iron Rag Wheels for do., Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, and the public, that he has rented a Shop recently occupied by Mr. Nicholson, one door East of Dr. McLean's Apothecary, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive establishments in Europe and the United States, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He has on hand a general stock of SADDLERY GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

A. LIVINGSTON.

Jan'y 17, 1852. 57*3mo

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¾ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [ ].

Extra Size Steel, from ¾ inch [ ] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ¾ x 5½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fireproof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast Iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

John H. & J. Martine,

Coppersmiths, Tin Plate, and Sheet Iron Workers.

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons, that they continue the above business in all its various branches, and are prepared to manufacture, at short notice, Turpentine Stills and Worms of all sizes; Copper Steam Pipes and Smoke Stacks for Steam Engines; Hatters' Dunk and Dye Kettles; Cotton Factory Cans with Patent Hoops and Factory work. Also, Roofing and Gutters and Leaders put up in the best manner, on as favorable terms as can be had in this State.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Stoves and Stove Pipe, to which we invite the attention of dealers and others.

Having in our employment competent workmen, and one of the partners having served a regular term at the above business, we hope to give satisfaction and to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1852. 73*3m

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 16, 1852. 75*tf

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., } 71*3m
March 1852. }

FISH! FISH!!

WE have a Seine Fishery in operation at Jones's Falls, the lowest Lock on the Cape Fear River, where we shall be able to furnish Shad and Round Fish on reasonable terms. We expect to be able to fill orders at short notice.

McKEITHEN & CO.

Jones's Falls, Cumberland co., } 77*2tp
March 27, 1852. }

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the residence of the late M. D. Murphy, dec'd, a negro girl named NELLY, about 18 years of age, very dark complection. Said girl left about the first of August. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in the State so I can get her.

DUNCAN McNEILL, Adm'r.

Gillespolis, Robeson Co., March 11. 77*3

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Buchanan, in his celebrated Baltimore electioneering letter, (containing his *last* for the Presidency which will not be accepted,) set the example of an attack on the Administration for extravagance. The ball has been caught up by the underlings of the party in Congress, and they have accordingly rang the changes on it ever since. It now appears that the large expenditures of the present administration have been caused by paying off *Mr. Polk's debt* for the Mexican war, &c. as the following statement, extracted from a late speech of Mr. Brooks, will show:

The public registered debt on the 30th of November, 1850, was	$24,228,238
The public debt 30th November, 1851, was	62,560,365
Since the Whigs came into power, March 4, 1849, they have freed the country from an amount of public debt as follows:	
Stock of the loan of 1842—act of 3d March, 1843	$21,300 00
Stock of the loan of 1847—Stock of the loan of 1846—act of 28th July, 1842	9 74
act of 28th Jan. 1847	1,883,200 00
Mexican indemnity—act of 10th August, 1846	303,573 92
Bounty Land Scrip—act 11th February, 1847	232,875 00
Old funded and unfunded debt—3, 5 & 6 August, 1790, and 12th June, 1812	7,814 87
Assets under the fifteenth article of the treaty with Mexico, for which the loan of stock was authorized but which were paid in cash	3,006,275 54
Expenses under twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, by instalments	11,258,140 31
	$16,923,189 35

Nearly seventeen millions of dollars!
Raleigh Times.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BILL IN RELATION TO SCRIP.

The proposition, at each session of Congress, a *Deficiency Bill*, as it is now called, but which was formerly designated as the annual Appropriation Bill," was supposed to have been cancelled by the celebrated Act of Congress, meeting years ago, at a time when the fiscal year was made to run from the 1st of July in one year to the 1st of July in the next, for the purpose of making appropriations for each year in season to meet any demands upon the Government for the ensuing year by the first of the year that is current. And that object would have been readily accomplished if Congress had in fact appropriated for the expenses of the fiscal year the moneys which the several Departments of the Government had estimated to be necessary to meet its expenses, instead of cutting down the estimates, without the slightest reason, so far as which related to the Executive Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, certain sums peremptorily forbidden to carry into execution existing laws at Executive discretion.

The action of the Executive, to supply which a deficiency bill is presented to each branch of Congress, were in full view, the heads of the several Executive Departments—constituted in the general term of *the Administration*—and of the two Houses of Congress, and responsible, of those who refused the appropriations which, in the execution of a duty imposed upon them, the Administration was constrained to do. There [illegible] Congress, and it [illegible] to nothing to [illegible] as before the country. But this general position, it will hardly be denied by any candid man that the deficiencies which are reported from the examination of the accounts made by the Departments are to be found at the end of the fiscal year. This [illegible] Administration. This [illegible] will, we think, be very [illegible] by those who [illegible] themselves with the constitutional responsibilities of each branch of the Government, and the establishments required by the Constitution and the laws for the conduct of the country. Without [illegible] deficiency by supplementary acts, it is plain to every observing and reflecting mind that the wishes of the Government in relation to a [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] before the end of the fiscal year.

If reports of the Opposition presses would [illegible] course in relation to the [illegible] made by them upon this subject, it would [illegible] that the Secretary of the Treasury *is responsible* in the Act and Appropriation Law was a new one, for which the Executive [illegible] to this Administration. The "Union," for example, has a paragraph, on the day following the passage of the pending partial Appropriation Bill by the House of Representatives, dilating, with conscientious earnestness, upon "*the evils of anticipating appropriation bills* to supply deficiencies arising from the necessities of the service," and expressing its trust that the Executive branch of the Government would not *again furnish a precedent* so much at variance with the guards thrown around the public treasury," &c. A precedent," eh? Why, our contemporary is more than usually at fault as to the facts of history when he supposes this Deficiency Bill to be an original act, either on the part of Congress or the Administration, or even of the Whigs. To go no further back than the Administration of President Polk, who came into office in March, 1845; Congress met in the December following, and, if the worthy but erring Editor of the "Union" will consult the Statutebook, he will find that, on the 8th May, 1846, an Act passed Congress "*to supply a deficiency in the appropriation* for certain objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1846," one item of which was $30,000 for the Quartermaster's Department, for which an additional appropriation is now so vehemently denounced. He will also further find that in every other year of Mr. Polk's Administration, 1847, 1848, 1849, and in each intervening year, 1850 and 1851, appropriations were made to supply deficiencies in the Annual Appropriation Bills of the preceding years.

Again: In the discussions which have taken place, in the newspapers and elsewhere, on the financial question, an attempt has been made to hold the present Administration responsible for an alleged large *increase* of the Expenditures of the Government. With the growth of the Government, and the additional cost of governing newly-acquired and distant territories, it could not well be otherwise than that the expenses of the Government must be somewhat increased, but not to any thing like the amount at which it has been stated; as, for example, in the Union of a few days ago, in which the expenditures of Government were charged to have reached fifty-two millions of dollars, instead of the thirty-seven millions which they had reached at one period of the Van Buren Administration.

Let us briefly analyze this sweeping charge. It is not true, in the first place, that the expenditures of the Government last year amounted so high as fifty millions. In so large an expenditure, however, a few millions more or less would by some persons be thought to make little difference. But the *actual* payments during the year amounted to only forty-eight millions of dollars, instead of fifty-two millions, or fifty millions, as estimated by others; as will be seen by the following statement, made up from authentic materials:

The *payments* (not expenses) of the Government for the fiscal year 1850 and 1851 were		$48,005,878
From which *deduct*—		
One Mexican indemnity	$3,242,040	
Mexican indemnity claims	2,516,691	
		5,759,091
		$42,246,787
Duties *refunded* on sugar and molasses wrongfully collected, (see decisions of Supreme Court)	$513,530	
Debentures	867,263	
Excess of duties	896,024	
Expenses of collecting the revenues and sales of lands	2,051,708	
		4,328,845
		$37,917,942
Census expenses	672,500	
Three and five per cents. for the States, on the payment of lands erroneously sold	74,345	
Smithsonian Institution	30,910	
		777,755
		37,140,177
And mail service—Navy Department		1,302,365
		35,837,812
Payments to volunteers		635,280
		$35,201,532

Of the expenditures of the last year nearly six millions of dollars, it will be seen, went to pay in part for our little property in Cuba.

The duties refunded, and the expenses of collecting the revenues, &c., amounting to more than four millions of dollars, would, under *former Administrations*, according to the then existing laws, have been paid by and deducted from the revenue by collectors. Now every thing is paid into the Treasury and repaid to the claimants, &c.

The items under the third division of the above statement are surely not "*ordinary expenses*" of Government.

The revenue from the Ocean Mail Steamers not appearing in the *receipts* of the Treasury, the fourth item of the above should not be added to the expenses.

The "volunteers comprising the fifth item ought to have been paid years ago. Why, then, does that bill a place in the account of "ordinary expenses" of the Government?

A just computation of the "ordinary" expenditures of the Government for the year 1851 is, therefore, by this analysis, reduced to little more than thirty-five millions of dollars, being a less amount, as before stated, than the Government expenditure had risen to before the Whigs had ever had any effective share in the administration of the General Government.

The Union and the Compromise.—When the Whig Convention of Indiana omitted to say anything about the Compromises, the Washington Union held up the fact as a pretentious sign. Hear it:

"*The Whigs of Indiana—Another Sign!*"—The Whig State Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on the 26th ult. nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and Hon. J. J. Crittenden for the Vice Presidency, and passed resolutions laying down the platform of the party, *in which they make no mention whatever of the Compromise measures.*"

Very good! A sure sign that all Whigs are abolitionists!

But when the Democratic Convention of Virginia made the same *omission*, it was a sign of —— nothing! Hear the central organ on that point:

"*No allusion was made to the legislation of the last Congress disposing of the territorial and slavery questions*—it being *doubtless* considered by the Convention that no issue is now pending *which can put in doubt* the attitude of Virginia on these questions. It has been long since settled that Virginia did not participate in any of the movements which were designed to organize opposition to the measures of Compromise, thus setting an example which had a happy influence on the other members of the Union."

"An example of happy influence!" The "Union's" logic is admirable. It draws directly opposite conclusions from the same premises.

Rail Road Stock.—Twenty shares of Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. stock sold at auction, on yesterday, by M. Crouly, auctioneer, at $60 25 per share, at 6 months.—*Washington Journal.*

Rum's Doings.—A three dollar bill was shown to us to day which contained the following endorsement:

"This is the last left me from a fortune of $8,000 bequeathed me by a beloved uncle. Oh Rum! thou art the cause of all this. Beware young man, of the wine glass; it has been the ruin of me. O Rum! sure at last thou 'bitest like an adder.'"

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1851.

Jour. of Com.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—Democracy in North Carolina means abuse of Fillmore, Webster, &c., opposition to a protective tariff, and hatred of "federalism" generally. In New Jersey, it means precisely the reverse. For, in Com. Stockton's speech to the New Jersey Legislature and the people of Trenton, a few days since, he said of Daniel Webster:

Friends and fellow-citizens, if there is any thing that can raise up the best emotions of the human mind, it is the contemplation of the spontaneous affections which gratitude sometimes bestows upon the possessor of high virtues and great intellectual attainments. When we can lay down on the altar of patriotism all our selfish and unworthy feelings, forgetting party predilections and sectional differences, to pay just homage to the great and good, we may feel that we have achieved a triumph over human infirmity of which we may well be proud.

This is a proud day for New Jersey. I feel it as a Jerseyman, as a man, as a patriot. This day, here in this Hall of the Representatives of the people, the men and women of New Jersey have assembled to testify their regard for the talent, the patriotism of Daniel Webster, one of the wisest and best of mankind. Whenever I contemplate the character of Daniel Webster, his extraordinary endowments, my heart goes to heaven in thanks to God that he has made such a man, that he has thus endowed one of our species.

It is not simply that manly form or noble brow (which seem to have been placed as a crown to mark the man) to which our homage is paid, but to one of the strongest hearts and most gigantic minds of the age. I have known him for thirty years, and have seen him sitting among the wise and good in the councils of the nation. I myself, when a boy, have sat beside him, and drank in every word that fell from his almost inspired lips. I say before this assembly, and before the world, that if there is a patriotic heart that warms the bosom of any man, that heart is in the body of Daniel Webster.

I have heard him discourse in private, at various times, on the subject of our public affairs, and I never heard him say a word that might be construed inimical to the interests of his country or his race, or that might not well have emanated from the heart of a great and pure man. I have seen him engaged in the sports of the field, with his gun upon his shoulder, following my own dogs in chase, whenever and wherever I have heard or seen him, he has always been the same great and generous man. You need not, then, be surprised at my hesitation to speak on this occasion or think my concern affected.

The exalted patriotism and great talents of your distinguished visitor are quite enough to disturb my poor abilities.

But still I could not refuse your wish to hear me speak, or let the occasion pass without tossing my feeble voice in welcome of your guest—boy, mate, I am proud of the occasion, and rejoice in the opportunity to pay my fealty to exalted worth.

The Commodore then proceeded to speak of the tariff. He said:

In the history of nations you can hardly find such an exhibition of self-dependence and moral grandeur as may be found in the annals of our State. New Jersey has proceeded on steadily in the path of patriotic duty and noble sacrifice, without complaint or yet remonstrance. To estimate New Jersey by her own pretensions, you could scarcely imagine that she had ever made a sacrifice or fought a battle in the cause of liberty or the constitution. When you come, however, to examine her records, you will be amazed to see that she is so unpretending, so much for the public good, and so unassuming, that she has never received a thing worthy a name from the General Government. Her mineral resources appear to be inexhaustible, for they are buried in her mountains; her hills are filled with iron and copper, all useless, inactive, dead, in consequence of a certain unwise fluctuating revenue system.

I will never be a beggar at the door, but I shall not be slow to tell them what our necessities require, and what, in my judgment, justice demands. I shall insist, because it is a good Democratic doctrine, I shall insist upon dragging the iron out of our mountains down to the sea coasts we want it for our national defence. I am aware that I tread upon delicate ground, I hope no one will see cause to be offended; I mean no offence. Why should not the operations of the General Government contribute to the development of our resources as it has done that of other States? I hope to get this matter of iron as well as of glass included in the next tariff bill.

The tariff was heretofore a Democratic measure in the State of New Jersey. The first resolutions on this subject, as well as I can recollect, were introduced into the Legislature of this State by Mr. James J. Wilson, a gentleman of eminence and worth; no one will doubt or dispute his Democracy, a leader of the Democratic party. He was looked up to and much respected throughout the State. Not many years after this, however, the party was rent asunder; one side took with them the tariff thunder—it was all the thunder they had—they would not allow the matter to be settled, and thus it became a party question. How much more necessary a tariff is at this time, let experience and facts show. Why, an annual expenditure of fifty millions of dollars staring us in the face, can any thing be more ridiculous than to quarrel about the vagaries of free trade? This amount of expenditure will require an average duty of thirty-three per cent. on all our importations. We have no other resources for revenue of any consequence but the duties on imports.—What folly, then, I repeat, to be continually wrangling about the doctrines of free trade. Fellow-citizens, my party robes do not hang very heavy on my shoulders when the welfare, the honor, or the interests of my country are at stake.

On the subject of "Federalism" he said:

I desire to see this Government brought back to the simplicity and economy of the days of Jefferson. Such sentiments may seem strange to some of my fellow-citizens, but it must be borne in mind that I belong to the young and progressive school of Democracy. It is true, I was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, among the strictest sect of Federalist. My father was a Federalists. I was too young to take a part in the politics of those days. He was a compeer of Hamilton and Washington, and other great men of those times; he loved them when they lived, and loved their memories when dead. It was his glory to follow where the footsteps of Washington led. If I had been old enough in those days I would probably have been a Federalist. A purer band of patriots and more honest men never ruled the destinies of any country: they acted wisely in their day and generation.

That will do! Commodore Stockton is a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and more than one Democratic paper in North Carolina has expressed a willingness to give him a hearty support. Yet he avows himself diametrically opposed to their cardinal principles!

DEMOCRACY IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Whig thus notices the platform adopted by the Locofoco Convention of Virginia.

In the first place, they are ominously silent on the Compromise. What is to be inferred from that? Is the Democratic party opposed to the Compromise? Such is the natural interpretation—and yet Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cass and Mr. Douglas—the most prominent aspirants, are all in black and white, in favor of the "Finality." In what sort of an attitude does this place the Party? The candidates one way, and the rank and file another! And what is to become of all the thunder, which the "Union" has been letting off on the subject? That paper has been abusing the Whigs for months as the enemies of the Compromise, and, claiming immense credit for the Democracy as the champions of that benevolent measure? It has gone so far as to lay down the Compromise as the test of Democracy. How can that central organ open its mouth any more against the Whigs, or how can any of the party more complain, if the Whig candidates do not declare their opinions? Or is this silence an overture to the Free-soilers? Is it in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. B. F. Hallett, the chairman of the Central Democratic Committee, who is a notorious Free-soiler? Are we to have a *national* coalition of Free-soilers and Secessionists, like unto the coalition which exists in Massachusetts between the Democrats and Abolitionists? Mr. Tim Rives' remarks would justify such a suspicion. That frank and eminent statesman, declared in substance, that if the Whigs run a candidate who was strongly in favor of the South, the Democrats should take one who could poll a large vote at the North.

In the second place, it is to be observed, that the resolutions on the Public Lands and the Tariff, exclude both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan. The latter voted for the Tariff of '42, and the former is the man, who, according to a writer in the Enquirer, copied from the "Union," was the *most* to mix up since the system of distributing public lands to the States in which they lie—the most in favor of the Democratic doctrine of disposing of the public lands ever yet devised.

But here, we suppose, we will be met by Mr. Rip Tucker's honest declaration, that the candidate of the party will not be required to come up *square* to these resolutions! The Platform is only intended for home consumption! The Democracy are certainly growing wiser, if not more honest. In '48, they had a Platform by which they required every man to square himself—and they vowed in the most vehement terms, that they would support no man, who varied from it one jot or tittle. After they made this declaration, and published their Platform, Gen. Cass's Nicholson letter appeared. To the plain sense of the country, there was a very palpable conflict between this letter and the aforesaid Platform. But not so did it appear to the wise men of the Richmond Spartan Band. They undertook to reconcile the two documents. They put forth their interpretation, which was every where hailed with rapture by the faithful. Since the election, Gen. Cass has commented upon that interpretation himself, and, in rather unparliamentary language, has proclaimed, that the interpretation was absurd, and that none but a *fool* could have made it. The party, to be consistent, themselves or to all these pledges, and to avoid such a scandalous reprehension again, from a man, who, Col. Benton said, should be cut for the singles and shot for the big head, are now content to adopt one set of principles for themselves, and leave their candidate free to take any he may choose.—They set their traps to catch fish going up or coming down stream. They are the party of all sorts of principles, and none in particular. Old Virginia, crushed to the earth with taxes, has a great abhorrence for these politicians, who are robbing her of her portion of the public lands—*here*, therefore, it is the height of Democracy to inveigh against that policy; but Mr. Douglas, the man who originated the policy, is daily pursuing it, and owes to it all the consideration he enjoys, as a fit and proper person for President. A Tariff on the necessaries of the poor, is abhorrent to Virginia Democracy; but the great advocate of it, in the person of Mr. Buchanan, would make an admirable Chief Magistrate!

The truth is, the Democracy of every shade and stripe, seem to be intensely eager for the spoils, and they don't intend to permit trifles to stand in the way. They are athirst, and they must have drink; they are empty, and they must be filled.

Tomlyism Transcendental.—Nothing of the kind that we have yet seen surpasses the following, which is now going the rounds of a certain class of newspapers:

"When Kossuth was going up the Mississippi on the Emperor a most tremendous thunder storm compelled the boat to lie to all night. Kossuth is said to have expressed himself highly delighted, and to have remarked that our thunder storms were on as magnificent a scale as our receptions."

It is quite awful to think how much the reputation of American thunder would have suffered had it pleased Mr. Kossuth *not* to have been "highly delighted." We shall look with great impatience for his recommendation of mosquitoes and yellow fever when he gets to New Orleans.

Boston Courier.

A Dutchman being called upon for a toast said: "Here ish to the heroes who fite, bleed and died mit de pattles of Bunker Hill—of whom I am one." Drank standing.

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS.

"QUESTIONS TO BE MET."

The Albany Journal, N. Y. Tribune, Rochester Democrat and Buffalo Express, are engaged in a bitter crusade against Mr. Fillmore, and they give indulgence to their hostility just six or seven months previously to the election, and in terms which show a total indifference either to the unity or success of the Whig party. The acknowledged good of the Administration,—that which even the common enemies of the party are forced to admit and proclaim,—is not admitted by these presses, or a studied silence is held upon the subject. Its good is even tortured into evil, and both the man at the head of the Government, and the measures of his Administration are maligned without stint and with a bitterness so personal as to excite general remark. Now we put it to these prints,—to what does all this tend? *Civil bond?* Will it make the friends of the Administration any less friendly to it? Will it make Mr. Fillmore's friends fewer in number or any less zealous for the man of their choice? Will it drive from his support one warm-hearted Whig? But on the contrary, will it not make him friends by multitudes, as it has already, both at the North and the South? Again,—do Mr. Fillmore's friends engage in any such abuse or calumny of Gen. Scott, as the presses supporting him,—and much we know to his sorrow and shame,—indulge in towards the present Whig Chief Magistrate of the country. The hero of Lundy's Lane may well pray in great earnestness of spirit to be saved from such friends. They can never secure his nomination by such means, and if they even could secure his nomination by *lieing* down and abusing Mr. Fillmore and his Administration, they would, by such means only damage the prospects of Gen. Scott's election.

Human nature in its usually worst state is not so destitute of all virtue as to applaud and approve exhibitions of malignity on the part of those who in interest and honor are bound at least to deal fairly towards one whom they helped to elevate to power, and who, in the exercise of that power, has labored faithfully to serve his country. Public opinion, too, will not specify tolerate the repeated calumnies which a portion of the Whig press in this State have been indulging in with extra bitterness, for the last ten or twenty days. There is a reaction already. We are asked what has Mr. Fillmore done to excite all this abuse and cry against him. Why,—to speak plainly,—and his offence goes no further:

He has signed and approved the six measures known as the Compromise Acts, and besides this he has declared officially that he believes in the necessity and integrity of these Compromise Measures. This is his first and greatest offence. But secondly,—

He has not taken to his counsel and bosom Mr. Seward, from whom he differs totally, as to the duty of this Government to man, that provision of the Constitution which declares that fugitives from service shall be delivered up on the claim of those to whom such service belongs. He believes, too, in the doctrine of Washington's Farewell Address, which Mr. Seward does not, and he differs from him upon a great many questions no doubt, affecting the social, rather than the political questions of the country. And thirdly,

He has removed a few, a very few, men who were put into office as his avowed enemies, who were open enemies of his Administration after he became President, or who were not faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Are these good reasons, we ask, why the persons we have named should calumniate the President? In the first place, his is not the policy of the Administration been approved by the great body of the Whigs of the Union. See, in contrast to what we read at home, the resolutions of the Scott State Convention of Pennsylvania, where Mr. Fillmore and his Administration have been spoken of in terms which ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of his traducers. So in New England, so at the West, so with one heart and voice at the South, so every where, except in that ill-made nest of ill-omened birds who in New York owe Mr. Fillmore a spite because he has been victorious and successful.

As the Athenians were tired of hearing the name of "Aristides *the Just*," and because he was so called were ready to banish him, so our modern Whig Athenians, here in New York, wish to banish Mr. Fillmore for his integrity and fair dealing towards his whole country. He could have as easily made friends as enemies of those who now oppose him, but in so doing he would have been compelled to sacrifice his principles, and this was not worth such friendship. He knew very well that no man could be a just Chief Magistrate, and at the same time live under the shadow of a single State, or section of country. He knew that the ægis of the Constitution was meant for the country and the whole country. And so he swore to regard it, and so he has administered the laws which he swore to execute under it, and it is for this ostensibly that he is now traduced.

The county would have been the same to him in kind, but with other causes given, had he never made one removal from the appointments of Gen. Taylor, and this is proved by the triple opposition he received at the time of his nomination in Philadelphia, while he was Vice President, and since the death of Gen. Taylor. The Marplots in New York, want a man upon whom they can use and play upon like an instrument, and Mr. Fillmore is not that sort of a man, and it is because he is not that sort of a man that he is esteemed by the Whig masses of the State, and hated by the corrupt Juntos who seek to throw him off the course.

Mr. Fillmore.—The Virginia Free Press says that Mr. Fillmore begins already with 119 votes in the National Convention, principally from the South and West, and has a fair chance for an equal division in N. York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. On the second ballot, (if more than one should be necessary,) the Webster men will come to the rescue. A correspondent of the Free Press in the lower country remarks: "I have yet to meet the first *Whig* who is not for Fillmore, and the first *Democrat* who can pick a flaw in his administration."

Light Houses, Light Boats, &c.—Under no previous administration has so much attention been given to afford security to the commercial interests connected with our waters, as under the administration of Mr. Fillmore. Since his accession to the Presidency, more has been done in this regard than in the twelve years preceding. A light boat of the first class, to show two lights, is now building in this town, to be stationed near Ocracoke bar, and to be completed by 1st September next; and in connection with this, proposals are now advertised for, for erecting a light house on Beacon island. The object of these two lights is, to enable vessels to come over the bar at night. Should they answer the purpose designed, there is no estimating the benefits that would result from them, not only in the saving of property, but also in saving the lives of our hardy seamen.

To show how the administration cares for the lives of our seamen, we should mention that the Secretary of the Treasury has recently forwarded to Col. Taylor, Collector at Ocracoke, one of *Francis' Life Boats* which is capable of carrying 20 men. The character of these boats is known the commercial world over. They cannot be sunk, nor capsized without immediately righting. A crew can be landed with one of these boats, from a wreck, through the surf, with entire safety.

To Mr. Stanly all credit is due for the earnestness and success with which he presses upon the government the wants of his constituents. In fact we never get anything in this regard unless he is in Congress. There are many evidences of his value as a Representative upon our waters and along our coast. The credit, however, of the improvements we have got during Mr. Fillmore's administration, is not all Mr. Stanly's; Col. Taylor, we know, has omitted no opportunity to press upon the Department with which he is connected, the needs of this section of the country.—*Washington (N. C.) Whig.*

Mr. Buchanan at Home.—The Lancasterian, one of the most vigorous Democratic journals in Pennsylvania, fills several columns of its last issue with the comments of other papers in the State, of the same party, in reference to the action of Mr. Buchanan's friends in the Harrisburg Convention. They concur in describing Mr. Buchanan as destitute of the confidence of the voters in his own locality, notwithstanding its studied and frequent efforts to win popularity; and they attribute the larger portion of the exertions that are made in his behalf to the manœuvres of political tricksters. Looking at the broad line that now separates the Cass and Buchanan sections, and its tendency to become wider, they regard the defeat of Mr. Buchanan, in the event of his nomination, as certain. The West Chester Jeffersonian calculates that the protest of the Cass delegates represented forty thousand votes, and remarks that the "loss of one-tenth of that number would endanger Mr. Buchanan's final success. Reviewing the unmistakable evidence of disorganization presented in these articles, the Lancasterian arrives at a very gloomy though very rational conclusion as to the prospects of Democracy in the State.

The Silver Change Bill.—In the Senate yesterday the bill, amendatory of the existing laws relative to the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime and half-dime, was taken up and ordered to a third reading, and will no doubt be passed to-day. The bill is to go into operation on the first of June next. It provides that from and after the first day of June, 1852, the weight of the half-dollar, or piece of fifty cents, shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter-dollar, dime and half-dime, shall be, respectively, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half-dollar. This silver coin is to be a legal tender only to the value of five dollars. The bill also provides for the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces.

When the bill goes into operation, the silver change authorized to be coined by it will soon drive out of general use the present worn out Spanish and other silver coin, and give us a uniform and handsome circulating medium for small change.

The bill ought to have been passed in December, when it would have prevented the exportation of silver, which has been going on so extensively since. But now that it has been disposed of by the Senate, the House should pass it at once, that preparations may be made at the mint to supply the large demands for the new coin, as soon as the law goes into effect.

Baltimore Patriot.

VIRGINIA AND THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We notice in the Richmond Dispach of the 30th inst., an article on the "Danville Route," in which article the belief is confidently expressed, that North Carolina will permit a connection between the Richmond and Danville Railroad and our North Carolina Central Road. It is remembered by all, we presume, that this North Carolina Railroad was in part, at least, gotten up as a substitute for, and in order to prevent the necessity for, and consequently construction of, the Charlotte and Danville Railroad; and it is also remembered—or if it is not it soon will be, when the taxes come along—that the State has gone two millions of dollars into the work. Now, since the Charlotte and Danville Road would have cost the State nothing, and the Central Rail Road as a counterproject, for State objects, will cost her two millions, it certainly shows a strong faith on the part of the Virginians, on our want of State pride and common sense, for them so confidently to anticipate a waiver on our part, of all the supposed benefits for which we have to pay so dearly; and after having cumbered ourselves with a heavy debt, to apply its proceeds in the furtherance of the very project, to defeat which it was incurred. Have any of our leading men been tampering with our interests? or are we to be sold root and branch to our neighbors, and we ourselves pay the purchase money? There must be something wrong, else the Virginia press would not be so confident about the matter; and it behooves us to keep both eyes and ears open, if we would, *in fact*, be a State, and not a mere strip of land.—*Wil. Journal.*

Old Deacon Billings, a staunch temperance man having accidentally swallowed a rousing drink of gin, was asked how he felt after it. "Felt," cried the deacon, "why I felt as though I was setten on the roof of our meetin' house, and every shingle was a jewsharp."

LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Canada.

The Steam Ship *Canada*, Capt. Stone, has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, which port she left on the

The sales of Cotton, since the departure of the *Europa*, on the 1st, comprised forty-five thousand bales, which exporters took six thousand, speculators nine thousand. Orleans was quoted at 5 1-16d. Uplands at 5 1-16d. For Upland and Mobile 4 points at

Messrs. Brown & Shipley's circular states that Cotton had declined a sixteenth of a penny in the week, but that on the last day prices rallied, and the market closed firm at the quotations of the *Europa*. Breadstuffs were generally quiet, and declined one shilling per quarter. Provisions were firm.

Great Britain.—In the House of Commons on the 14th inst. the Premier declared that he would not disturb the Free Trade policy. The Queen's speech was announced, as on also the intention of Ministers to bring in a bill after obtaining information on the subject. Debates on the Militia bill in the House of Lords. Orders and Proclamations preparing for the approaching Election.

France.

Madrid Superior Court.—The last week of January Superior Court had an unusually crowded docket which was not found necessary to finish the criminal and civil docket.

Two negroes, belonging to a party of Hicks Supporters, were hung on Tuesday for the murder of a Democrat. A great many thousands were present.

The case of Mr. Gwin, Senator elect from California, for Congress, was before the House of Representatives on the 8th inst. For the Senate, Messrs. Bell, Mangum, Badger, and R. C. Winthrop, Whigs, and Messrs. Dallas, Hunter, Houston, Bright and Jno. Wells, Democrats, returned a verdict for

The Republican Senatorial Convention of Illinois has nominated General Scott for the Presidency. One gentleman remarks that this is a deep thought. It is, and is that how to be considered. Did it occur to the Standard, that an honest Democratic Legislature would instruct Senators in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso? If so, it would then be good doctrine to do so, and put the Union to the test, yet, and put the Democracy of Illinois and Utah.

Democracy is, indeed, a very elastic Rubber—of which, it appears, we shall see this additional Virginia resolution:

"That Congress has no right to appropriate, directly or indirectly, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or any part thereof, directly or indirectly to the purposes of internal improvement."

Now, Illinois has just as much right to her full twelve millions in these grants of public lands, and her especial urging of its Senator Douglas, to make railroads from Galena to Chicago, and from Cairo, Iowa, Miss uri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and Democracy demand grants now to the amount of forty millions of acres for such purposes as Illinois has had before her. Yet to the Democracy of Virginia assembled,—the State where Democracy" was born, and erected the principles of 1798–'99,"—of course such power.—*N. Y. Express.*

We heard the following interesting conversation, a few days since, between candidates for academic honors:

"Bill, spell cat, rat, hat."

"It can't be *did*."

"What! you just ready to flunk him, phonetically, and can't you look here! c SO (eighty) a, t, 80 hat, b 80 bat, f 80 fat,

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1852.

...ONS.—The Whigs of Ruth... large and enthusiastic ...t. They nominated ... for Governor, and ex... approbation of the ... their preference for ... Whig candidate ... They also ... the course pursued by ... Badger, our Senator in ... ing the new-fangled ... or interference in ... affairs of Europe, and ... policy of George Wash... his country, meets ... approbation, and ... this meeting be dir... a copy of this re... thanks, for his patriotic ... course.

...Post-office was robbed on the 16th ... Democratic delegates to the ... Nominated John Kerr ... Fillmore for the Pres...

...Pass a hold a meeting on ... nominated Fillmore. ... At the close of the ... of the doings of the nomi... Kerr addressed the meeting ... marks by thanking his ... kindness and partiality, ... saying whether he ... accept the nomination ... the meeting of the ...

EXPENSE.—We copy ... Intelligencer an able ... reply to the charges of ... the present Administ... Washington Union, which ... in charging corruption ... Fillmore's administra... ...ndle to reply to the ... inclusive refutation of ... ...s the subject with the ... will examine the journals ... the subject again." Upon ... ...ner remarks:

...we shall have, at his ... ...ion of his second thoughts, ... perhaps let his readers know ... Administration of Pres... Partial Appropriations, in ... of the General Appropriation ... year, were reported, made ... a single year, 1850—of Pay... Bates's Administration ... ...ions were passed, one on the ... and the other on the 18th ...

Editor of the [illegible] ... ...n the interest of the ... ...d Liberty Bells, we urge ... ...his readers as to the ... ...of Annual Expenditure ... ...or twenty years, ...Administration and ... ...Administrations.

...at his disposal and at ... ...the means of institu... ...we wish to draw ... ...the fact that, of the ex... ...Government during the ... ...ten millions of dol... ...ordinary expenses, ac... ...of the present Presi... ...result of the regard ... ...economy by congress ... ...which we come to ... ...ordinary expenditures. ... Administrations, insist ... ...Republicans of the ... ...have been stated by ... ...extravagance millions, and by ... ...scrutiny amounting ... ...which we have al... ...process of analysis ... ...thirty-five millions ... ...ordinary annual expendi... ...the Territorial acquisi... ...it is believed to be ... ...less than ten; but, to ... ...on the lowest esti... ...hundreds of dollars from ... ...and old hundreds, ...down the expendi... ...since the payment ... ...the ordinary ex... ...annum, during the ... ...since millions two ...

...ary comes to search ... ...over that the *aver...* ...of the four years' ... ...administration of Mr. Van ... preceding the Ad... ...President Tyler, was, for ... *eight millions of ...* ...average annual expense ... ...twenty years, including ... ...Administrations of Presidents ... ...that of John Quincy ... ...Whig Administra... ...present, was little more ... *millions of dollars.* Eight ... ...Administration of President ... Polk have intervened, ...President, the expendi... ...ment for ordinary pur... ...less, by several millions ... ...the average yearly ex... ...first thoroughly De... ...tion."

...EUROPE IN FIVE DAYS.—... ...of Newfoundland have ... H. B. Tibbatts & Co., ... the exclusive right to con... ...magnetic telegraph a... ...for 50 years. The line ... ...to extend from New York ... ...from whence a line of steam... ...to Galway, where another ... ...is to commence, extend... ...This latter line will, it is ... ...during the present year. ... St. Johns to Galway is ... ...about 5 days' sail.

...—Both the old and young ... Conventions of New York ... ...Gen. Cass for the ...

COMMODORE STOCKTON'S SPEECH.—We publish on the preceding page extracts from the most remarkable speech of Com. Stockton. We commend it to the attention of our Democratic friends. If they can consent to go into a National Convention with New Jersey Democrats—who adore Webster, who advocate a Tariff for the protection of American industry, who pray that "perennial flowers shall ever blossom on the graves of the Federalists, than whom a purer band of patriots and more honest men never lived"—their consciences must be composed of something very like India Rubber.

After such a speech, says the Petersburg Intelligencer, it might be expected that Commodore Stockton would lose political fellowship with the free-trade, anti-iron duty Democracy of the South. But no such thing will follow. The Commodore may not get the nomination for the Presidency on account of his want of national strength. But if he should happen to get it, the Democracy of the South would throw up their hats for him as high as they did for Mr. Polk when he wrote his famous letter to Mr. Kane of Pennsylvania. There is no such thing as political dyspepsia in the Democracy. When you show us a physically dyspeptic ostrich, we will show you a politically dyspeptic Democrat. The Democracy can conform its stomach to anything when hopes of office gild the morsel.

BUCHANAN AHEAD.—The North Carolina Democracy will rejoice to learn that Lola Montez,—the political missionary who so destiny it is, according to the Richmond Enquirer to retrieve the falling fortunes of Democracy,—has declared in favor of Buchanan for President. Her unrivalled *leeling* art will at once be devoted to the wounds which threaten the existence of Democracy. Alas, poor Cass and Douglas! The head of the 13 Pennsylvania Polecost and the heels of the foreign dancer have blighted your bright hopes, and you may sing with the Irish Bard,

"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest;
All that's sweet was made
But to be sweet when sweetest."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Crescent City arrived in New York on the 31st ult., with San Francisco dates to the 2d of March. News of little interest.

The Crescent City brought as passengers, the Delegates from California to the National Whig Convention. The Delegates are not instructed to support any particular man for the nomination, but the Convention adopted the following resolutions sustaining the finality of the Compromise:

Resolved, That the series of measures adopted during the last Congress, and known as the Compromise measures, constitute an adjustment of conflicting sectional interests and opinions which secured its main object, under any circumstances, to be sustained; and that it is the duty of every State and every citizen to abide strictly and conscientiously by the settlement of these various exciting questions.

Resolved, That it is especially the interest and the duty of the people of the State of California to stand by these measures, and to deprecate any action which will tend to revive them, or in Congress, or agitation now so happily allayed.

Resolved, That these are the fixed and settled principles of the Whig party of California in regard to these questions, and as such we expect them to be acknowledged and reiterated by our Representatives in the National Convention.

Resolved, That the Delegates from California in the National Convention be instructed to cast their vote for no candidate for President or Vice President of the United States who is not a friend of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and an ardent supporter of the preservation of the Union.

The Democratic Convention which was held at the same time, adopted no platform.

NEWS—is a very scarce article—the supply very far from equal to the demand.

The proceedings of Congress are unusually dull. In the Senate, Gen Cass has finished his explanation of the Nicholson letter and himself at the same time, much to the delight of "Young America" and the "little Giant." There can be no doubt about the position of the hero of the broken sword now—it is defined, and he is emphatically "no-whar." The House of Representatives still debates the Presidential question, neglecting its legitimate business and meddling in that with which it has nothing to do. The speech-makers are very prolific, but the speeches are very old and very barren, for they do not produce even a fight.

The country gets along pretty well however, and viewing this fact in connection with the Congressional neglect of its interests, our wonder is constantly excited at the small amount of wisdom (in Congress) required for the government of great States.

The Steamers from Europe and California and the rest of creation, bring no news of interest to the general reader. "France is quiet," and so is every thing else in the political world, though the foreign journals promise us an abundant harvest of news—as soon as the quiet is over. The present quiet, they say, is but the awful stillness which precedes the storm soon to be raised by that struggle between the people and their rulers, so often foretold, but which *won't* come off.

In our own State, the Convention question is the only subject exciting attention, if we except the Cemetery at Wilmington, which is so earnestly advocated by the Journal, that we begin to have serious fears as to its political health.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Kinnie's Creek, Cumberland; Daniel Cutts, P. M. Morton's Store, Alamance; B. F. Morton, P. M.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday, March 30th, the bill amendatory of existing laws relative to silver coins was passed. It will take effect from and after the 1st of June.

On Wednesday, Mr. Miller submitted a resolution in favor of a modification of the present tariff Law.

The discussion of private and other uninteresting business occupied the remainder of the sitting.

On Thursday a long debate occurred upon a resolution, offered by Mr. Borland, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate the object of the naval expedition recently ordered into the Indian ocean, and particularly to the coast of Japan, and copies of any instructions that have been given to the commander of that expedition.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Borland and Cass and opposed by Messrs. Badger, Mangum, Dawson, Gwin and Weller as impolitic. Finally it was postponed, and after the transaction of some executive business the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Hunter from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that after a full investigation of the matter, the Committee had no doubt of the sufficiency of the foundations and general good character of the work upon the Capitol. The Committee recommend the immediate recommencement of the work.

Mr. Brooke gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie for purposes of internal improvements.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday the debate on the Homestead bill was continued; in the course of the debate Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, remarked that some days since, one of his colleagues, Mr. Fitzpatrick, asked and obtained consent to publish a speech merely to enable himself to say, it was not delivered. The subject was not interesting to the House or the country, and he therefore did not rise to engage in any discussion, but merely to reply to the remarks of his colleague. He, however, wished to answer his arguments, and gave notice that, following his example, he would publish a speech, but it is not to be delivered. It was made to such a course. [Cries of "agreed!" "agreed!"]

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, [in his seat.] File all your speeches under the rule, and [illegible] Greeley.

Mr. GENTRY. I hope, by universal consent, this practice will become general. [Laughter.]

On Wednesday, the Homestead Bill was the order of the day, and [illegible] was engaged in the discussion on the Public Lands and the Slavery question.

On Thursday, the Homestead bill being under consideration, Mr. Potter of Missouri spoke in favor of grants of lands to the new States, and Mr. Olds of Connecticut Democrat, against the fugitive slave law.

On Friday, the private calendar was taken up and a number of bills disposed of.

The Georgia Southern Rights Democratic secession Convention met at Milledgeville on the 30th ult. and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, called by Mr. B. F. Hallett, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and resolved to be abolitionist! A queer way of defending Southern Rights.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Legislature of Michigan, some years since, abolished capital punishment. Of the effects of the abolition, the Grand Jury of Detroit says:

"The increase of the crime of murder and manslaughter since the abolition of capital punishment, not only among us, but throughout our State, has become most manifest and alarming. The records of the courts of this county show that, at each of the four terms, there has been at least one aggravated case of murder, and at one term two cases, whereas, previously to the existing law, and since our State organization, no conviction of murder had ever been had by any of the courts of the State. The facts were regarded as a proof of an alarming disrespect for and undervaluing of human life, legitimately referable to a change in the legislation upon this subject."

Hon. Green Kendrick, the Whig nominee for Governor of Connecticut is a native of Mecklenburg county in this State.

Another Locomotive.—We mentioned the other day the receipt by the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company from the North, of a new Locomotive for the use of the Road: we learn that an additional one, of great power, a first class engine, has just been shipped by Norris & Bro., of Philadelphia, for a like destination.

This looks as tho' the Road had something to do.—*Wilmington Herald.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of Col. John C. McLaurin on the 25th ult., by the Rev. John Monroe, JOHN FAIRLY, Esq. to Mrs. NANCY McLAURIN, all of Richmond county.

At the residence of Wm. Headen, Esq., in Chatham county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor, Mr. OSCAR E. HARRIS to Miss AGNES E. PEEBLES, of Davie county, only daughter of the late Jehugh Peebles.

In Salisbury, on the 31st ultimo, by Rev. John H. Coffman, Mr. SAMUEL R. HARRISON to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Wm. Murphy.

On the 30th ultimo, at Connaconerara, North Carolina, the residence of Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, PETER AUGUSTUS PORTER, Esq., of Niagara Falls, N. York, to MARY CABELL, daughter of the late John Breckinbridge, D. D., of Kentucky.

DIED,

At his residence, near Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham county, on Tuesday the 23d ult., SAMUEL DOWD, Esq., in his 70th year, leaving a large connection and acquaintance to weep over their irreparable loss. He died of the disease of the lungs, which he had laboured under for more than 40 years, and in addition to which he had contracted a deep cold. It would come too far short of a true description of the character and real worth of the deceased simply to say, that he was an amiable man, an affectionate father, and a pleasant neighbor. All connected with him by the ties of relation, affection, or friendship, must feel that for him to die is loss to them, though gain to him. No man was ever more esteemed and respected by his acquaintances for sterling integrity of character, guileless sincerity, and unostentatious piety. He has been a professor of religion for more than 50 years, and for the last 35 years a worthy and acceptable member of the Baptist Church, and always liberal in the support of the same. And well may I say with confidence, that by his death the church suffers a great bereavement. He was far from being a showy christian, but what is better and more lovely, he was an humble and retiring christian. Religious display was of no value in his estimation without communion with God in secret. Through the lengthened attack of his obstinate disease, with patience, he bore his sufferings with meekness and christian fortitude. And when the summons of death was announced, with a mind undisturbed by any doubt, and a vision unobscured by a single cloud, he sweetly sank to sleep in Christ, telling those around "not to grieve after him." And he now rests in peace and sleeps in Jesus in a full hope of a glorious resurrection. G.

Raleigh papers please copy.

In Anson on the 1st instant, Rev. HENRY LEDBETTER.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

APRIL 6, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	10	11
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	25
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7½	
Prime,	7	
Fair,	6½	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	12	16
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	8	9
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	22	25
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,		
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Sweden, common bar,	5	
Do., assd.	6	
Do., refined,	7	
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	30
New Orleans,	30	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, sacks,	1 50	1 60
Alum, "	1 40	
SEED—		
Clover,	7 00	1 50
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	75
Apple "	45	50
Northern "	40	45
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	2 50
American gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Cruz,	7	8
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	20
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2 25
10 x 12,	2	2 25
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—The quantity coming in for this season of the year is light. No change in price.

CORN.—The quantity on the market is becoming small, but we report no change.

COTTON.—Sales during the week have been at about our present quotations. No variation worthy of notice.

The market well supplied with all kinds of goods.

We note a sale of Fayetteville Bank Stock on Friday last at $120, and Cape Fear at $116.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine.—Soft 2 35 to 2 40, Hard 1 35 to 1 40. Spirits 33 to 35. Tar 1 40 to 1 55. Bacon sides and shoulders 11 cts. Lard 10½. Corn 62½ to 65. Hay 35. Salt 50. Molasses 18½ to 19. Lumber—Wide Boards $7, Scantling $8. Fayetteville Flour 5 25. 10 or 12 ratts Timber sold at prices varying from $4 to $8.

At Augusta, middling fair cotton, 7½.
At Charleston, Cotton 9¼ to 8½.
Total receipts, 2,335,787 bales, against 1,883,201 bales last year. Increase 145,886.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

March 30—Brig Tangier from Matanzas. 31 Schr. Champion from Charleston. April 1 Schrs. Benjamin Harrison from Washington, N. C., Eliza Warren from Wiscasset, Mary Jane from Newbern, Palestine, Widgett, Edw'd Stanly, and Sam'l Hyman, from Hyde county. 2—Brig Edward Lind from New York; Schrs. Martha from Philadelphia, J. R. Jewett from Wiscasset, Mary Louisa, J. J. Taylor, J. H. Flanner from New York.

☞ We are requested to state that the Right Rev. L. S. Ives will be prevented by unavoidable causes from meeting his appointment at Clinton for May 4th.

Mr. Buxton's Sermons.

SUBSCRIBERS and those wishing to purchase can be supplied with copies at the Fayetteville Bookstore. Price $2.00.
April 3.

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5, 1852. 79tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 24th day of March, a BAY FILLY, two years old; no particular marks, only a small scar on the left hind leg from a slight hurt.

Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by the subscriber, at Gillespoils, Robeson county, N. C.

D. H. McLEAN.
April 1, 1852. 79-3*pd

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 2.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Hunt & Adderton, Brown, Frailly & Co, R & G, W McIntyre, S T Hawley & Son, E Fuller, P P Johnson, F D Breece, S W Tillinghast & Co, R Mitchell, A H Whitfield, A Johnson & Co, Cook & Johnson, McDonald & Whaley, Mrs S Hart, J H Parks, R M Orrell, S J Hinsdale, J & G Garrett, F Fries, Greensb'o' College, E A Vogler & Co, O Ebert, J Kyle, J Huske, Wilkings & Co, D Cewell, A H Howell, Tayly Rollins, A T Streud & Co, A H Dewar, L W Godwin, D & G Moore, J E Parker, H Depo, Carver & Gee, D & W McLaurin, H Branson & Son, D B Coutlett, T S Lutterloh. Also tow boat Ben Rush, with 185 tons Ice for J Brooks-banks & Co.

April 2—Steamer Rowan, with boat Old Fellow in tow, and goods for J Hargrove, D A Floyd, J & T Wadhill, E C Douthitt, P C Smith, G J Allen, M McKinnon, D & W McLaurin, Leete & Johnson, T S Lutterloh & Co, H McLean, G McNeill, W F Watts & Co, Hooker & Hayes, J W Baker, Ray & Pearce, W Whitsker, D Gee, Brown, Fraley & Co, Boner & Crist, F Fries, W S Latta, J Kyle, Lehman & Buttner, Mrs F Bumpass, S T Hawley & Son, J P Covington, B Rose & Son, A E Marsh, W T Shemwell, E Bebo, Jenkins & Roberts, E Perry, D Scott, L Heanne, Rankin & McLean, Lehman, Palmer & Lehman, C McAdoo, Shelly & Field, A S Berney, E W Ogburn, M Pearsall, A W Steel, Farinholt, Hix & Co, Brower & Mollitt, C W Williams, J R & J Sloan, R Graves, W N Davis & Co, Woodruff, Miller & Co, King, Bege & Co, M L & R J Holmes, Tennson & Bro, F Caldwell & Son, Carr & Watson, Holmes, Culp & Co, G W Johnson, J W Lindsey, Moss & Harris, N D Pate & Co, A P & R Poindexter, Gilmer & Rankin, J W Thompson, J F C Chambers & Co, Rutzer & Wilson, Rutzer & Wilson, Wright & Iselin, W S Gilmer, Emery Saint Co, W S Blackburn, Maywood & Hornb, J A Craven, S S Blackburn, Jesse Mercer, Bowman & Donald, Benham & Speer, W Smith, R G Lindsey, A T Zevely, J H Foust, H L Mayrover & Co, Patridge & Co, Long & Webb, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Williams & Haywood, C McAdoo, N M Chunn & Son, D C Elam, Wells & Reynolds, C Lutterloh, C T Haigh & Son, P P Johnson.

April 3—Sir Benjamin, with Lady of the Lake in tow, and goods for J McRae, H Francis & Son, J & C T B Lasis, S W Tillinghast & Co, R E Wagoman, Hall & Sackett, W Murphy & Co, J & T Wadhill, A A Fuller & Co, P F Pescud, E W Holt, W S Latta, A H Dewar, Brown, Fraley & Co, T Bolling, Dr James, A P Stroud & Co, A W Steel, H L Mayrover, H A E J Lilly, E & H Fries, F A W P R Co, J C Ptoll, Cook & Johnson, P P Johnson, J D Williams, Henrietta Co, J H Parks, S J Hinsdale, Winkings & Co, W McIntyre, C T Haigh & Son, R McKenzie, Hunt & Adderton, E A Vogler & Co, Jas Kyle, A A W Cheek, J & J Garrett, A Grant, A A Hunt, D & W McLaurin, C A McMillan, Fayetteville Mill, W F Moore, Union Mon'g Co, A Hussey & Co.

April 4—Steamer Geo Graham, with boat Gen McRae in tow, with goods for J H Foust, F P Gerrel, W Fuller, A S Crisson, D Scott, J & R Gilmer, Cedar Falls Co, E Bello, F Fuller, J Perry Smith, Clark & Sons, C N McAdoo, J D Chambers & Co, G W Johnson, Richards & Kramer, J & B G Wortie, S S Blackburn, T Cooke, C N Son, W T Shemwell, Long & Webb, P R & D C Barden, Maxwell & Hardi, Jesse Smith, Cooper & Wharton, M D & W R Smith, Foster & Reese, R A Stuart, S Farlow, Shelly & Fields, W Smith, Rose, Crenshaw & Co, R Green, J Hargrove, Union Co, Harris & Eubanks, T S Tyson, J Miller, J H Thompson, Rutzer & Wilson, A B March, Gilmer & Glenn, Gilmer & Rankin, Jenkins & Roberts, Franklin & Bolton, C W Williams & Co, Woodruff, Miller & Co, N D Pate & Co, Earnhart, Rice & Co, J M Wright, W S Gaster, G S Co, King & Bege, G W Lindsey, Jonathan & Donnell, C A Harrison, J R & J S Jones & Ruffin, J N Andrews, J J Hasty, P C Smith, Fabulan Cook and Allen, Van A Zevely, A S Berney, Brower & Mollitt, Yarborough & Leach, Peter & Crist, S [illegible] & Co, Davis & Bro, Ellis & Bro, Eubanks & Co, Woodruff & Flood, M Laird & Co, Rankin and Watson, Williams, Haywood & Co, J A Craven, R C Donnell, W A Jones, Price & Fry, Yarbro & Co, Peterson & Keech, J Dog, D F & P Fisher, Lance & Neill, G W Weber, M Brown & Son, H C Davis, Shields and Gibbs, B A Sellers and Co, Betting and Bruton, C F Fawcett, C Stauber, P E Meadenhall, and others.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving one of the largest and best assorted stocks of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered by us, embracing a very large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Fancy Shoes, selected from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Calf, Goat, Binding, Lining and Pad Skins, Sole Leather, Shoe Thread, Lasts, Spatterdashes, Pegs, &c. A superior article of Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags and Satchels, all of which will be sold very low for CASH or on time to punctual customers.

A large assortment of Servants' shoes for Men's and Women's wear.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 5, 79-6w

SUGAR—*On Consignment.*

HHDS. SUGAR, which we want to exchange for Flour, Sheetings, or Cotton Yarns. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
April 5, 1852. 79-1w

DRY HIDES.

5000 LBS. DRY HIDES for sale.
COOK & TAYLOR.
April 5, 1852. 79-4w

10 BBLS. pure North Carolina LINSEED OIL, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
April 5, 1852. 79-3t

A Fresh Supply.

BLAKE'S Fire-proof PAINT,
Pure White Lead in Oil, and
Other Paints.
Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
April 5, 1852. 79-3t

LUMBERTON
Spring Goods
1852.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, direct from New York, comprising the most extensive and beautiful assortment he has ever offered, consisting in part of the best Black French Cloth, Doe-skin Cassimere, French Drap D'Ete, fancy Cassimeres, brown Linens and Drillings, Irish Linens, black figd Brocade Silks, fancy ditto, India Book Muslins, Swiss ditto, embroidered Muslin, Lawns, Barege De-Lains, Ginghams, figd and plain Poplins, pink and blue Barege, grass and corded Skirts, Tickings, brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Yarns, Prints and Alpacas, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses.

Tin Ware, Crockery and Stone Ware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Rice, Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Broad Axes, Club and Turpentine Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Handsaws, Planes and Plane Bits, Augers, Butt and Parliament Hinges, Rim and Stock Locks, Scythe and Grass Blades, Drawing Knives, Files, Trace and Halter Chains, Shovels, Long Forks, Spades, Steelyards, Iron Squares, Brass Hinges, Wood Screws, Weeding Hoes, Rice ditto, Inks, Hair Dye, Fiddle-strings.

Also, in my Warehouse, for sickness and family use, the best French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wines, Rye and Corn Whiskey, Rum, &c., together with almost every article kept in the country. To which I invite the attention of my customers and the public in general, assuring them that I am determined to sell every thing as low as it can be got in the market.—Call and examine for yourselves.

THO. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, April 6, 1852. 79-3w

Carriage Materials & Trimmings.

Axles, Springs, Dashes, Lamps, Whip Sockets, Patent Leather, and every thing complete in the way of Trimmings. For sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.
April 5, 1852. 79-3t

Grand Royal Arch Chapter
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town, on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send Delegates and Returns.

H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Secy.
Wilmington, March 31, 1852. 79-3m

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on the first day of May next, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, the property of Samuel L. Jackson, containing 100 acres more or less, adjoining the town of Carthage, and bounded by the lands of W. T. Jenkins, A. C. McNeill and others.

Terms, six months, with approved Bond.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
March 30, 1852. 79-6ts

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of the 1st March, 1852:

Lydia L Allred, Lucien Atkinson.

S N Ball, Brown, Fridey & Co, Mrs M Constance Burch, Kinnian Black, Neill C Beard, D O Brown, Mr Byrn, John Brady, Chas Brown.

N & J M Carson, Wm S Clark, Henry J Coleman, Archi'd Campbell, Sarah Colbreath.

Jas Dillon, Charles Dodd, J David, Mr M D Esq, Mary Jane Darrach, P T Dishong.

Warren Earp.

Geo Foshee, P C Ferrell.

James Gibson, Martha Goldthorn, John Gibson, A N Gunnison, A L Goldsmith, Jno Giles, Needham F Holmes, Smithson G Holley, Paul H Harrington.

John Jarman, S W Jordan.

Reny Kelly.

Wm Lindsey, Neill Leggson.

Wm Murphy & Co, Archi Martindale, Antony McNeill, Wm H McNeill, Jos Medley.

Jos McKethany, Cader n McAlister, J A McFarlin, Isabella McNeill, Margret Jane McArthur, Sarah E McNeill, Charles MacAlister, Wm McNair, Miss Nancy McLean, John McNeill, Miss Mary McMillan, Mrs Mary McDonald, N H McLaurin.

Mr S G Pointe, Allen T Porter, Exey Perry, J D Powell, John Perry.

Joseph Small, Messrs Simmons, J G Sutton, Andrew Smith, John Stilson, Mr Sellars, Wm Smith's child.

Joel Turnbount, John W Thomas, Wm S Taylor.

R M Vinson.

Chas P Whitehead, R O Williams, Denis Weldon, J J Wentworth, Wm L Williams.

78] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
April 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

MRS. WALTON,
Mantua-Maker and Milliner,

Has just received a new and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer **BONNETS**, and expects to receive them monthly as long as the season lasts; and will sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market. She expects daily a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, Black Lace Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas. Also Dress and Sacque Patterns of the latest style.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and country customers may always be sure of getting the latest style of articles or patterns.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

SEND MY CART HOME!

SOME person hired or borrowed a Cart from my Stables. Please return it.

J. W. POWERS.
March 30, 1852. 79-2w

BUGGIES FOR SALE.

TWO fine up country made BUGGIES, for sale cheap. Also, a few rolls Oak Tan Harness Leather.

ELIJAH FULLER.
March 30, 1852. 78-2t

SHINGLES WANTED.

FIFTY THOUSAND good Juniper SHINGLES wanted, rounded ends, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Persons wishing to contract would do well to call and see me.

ELIJAH FULLER.
March 30, 1852. 78-2t

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have our Steam Saw Mill in successful operation, 8 miles from Fayetteville, near the Raleigh Stage Road, and are prepared to execute orders in our line. As we run two *circular* or *Gang* or *Cross-cut* Saws, we can fill bills at the shortest notice. We can furnish Pine, Poplar and Juniper LUMBER, and of almost any length. Our Lumber, for truthfulness of line and smoothness of face, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.
March 30, 1852. 78tf

NOT A THOUSAND MILES FROM HOME.

Bigotry and infatuation are the ruling passions of mankind, even in highly cultivated circles, very often. When evidence a thousand miles from home is preferred, it is a sure indication of the old adage, that the *importance* of the thing is increased by the *distance*." At no period, or in any country, is this truth more verified, perhaps, than at the South.

Dr. Little presents his Anodyne Cough Drops with evidences at home in dozens of cases, of its being far superior to either of the Balsams of Wild Cherry, by those who have used both or any other before offered. Independent of those, see the many statements that have been recently published, besides his pamphlet. In addition he hereby guarantees, that if any case he prescribes them for (Coughs, Colds, Consumptive Diseases and Asthma, and also Croup, Whooping Cough, and Inflammatory Fever among children,) is not cured in half the time over any and all other remedies before the public, he will invariably return the money paid for it.

From one of the most respectable farmers of the county; read the following case, which was witnessed by the whole neighborhood:

Jones County, Ga., Dec. 1848.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: It is with heart-felt gratitude that I inform you, your Anodyne Cough Drops saved a child of mine from the grave. He was attacked with the pneumonia, as the doctor who attended him a week called it, without being able to arrest it. By this time he had become prostrate, and from the violence of the cough and fever, was expected to die constantly. In this situation we discontinued all other medicine and gave your Cough Drops; the first dose helped him much, and after repeating it a few times the cough and fever subsided, leaving him calm and tranquil for the first time since the attack. The medicine was continued, and after twenty-four hours' use, we considered him out of danger. From this time he improved rapidly, and soon recovered. In two other cases in my family it proved highly beneficial in curing coughs and colds. I have used your Vermifuge with a great advantage in a number of cases.

In future, I intend keeping a supply of your Family Medicine on hand, as well as advise my friends to the same course.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
(Signed) THOS. W. CHOATE.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest Cash price for One Hundred Land Warrants.

ELIJAH FULLER.
March 30, 1852. 78-2t

SLATE ROOFS!
Fire-proof Slate Roofs!

JOHN BRODIE, returns his thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville who have for so many years patronised him in his line of business. He again offers his services to all who may desire to obtain good *Fire-proof Slate Roofs*, and refers to his past work on the U. S. Arsenal, and the numerous Slate Roofs now in Fayetteville, as evidence that he can make Slate Roofs *Fire and Water proof*.

JOHN BRODIE,
No. 145 Barrow st., New York.

P. S. Mr. Francis Shenton is no longer in my employ, nor am I longer in any of his contracts, as he has only Agency in Fayetteville in WILLIAM BRODIE, appointed as U. S. Arsenal, from whom correct information may be obtained relative to Slate Roofs.

JOHN BRODIE,
No. 145 Barrow st., New York.
March 30, 1852. 78-6t.pd

NEW BOOKS.

PUTNAM'S LIBRARY, No's 1 and 2, being the Worlds Here and There, by Dickens, or Hood's Own; Count Monte-Cristo, or the Spy in Society; Miss Sewell's Journal of a Summer Tour; Sermons of Rev. Wm. B. Homer; Wesley and Methodism, by Taylor; Spencer's Pastor's Sketches; Methodist's Eclectic Readers, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th parts; Parker's Key to Exercises in Philosophical Mental Arithmetic; Davies' School Arithmetic, &c.

Also, further supplies of THE POSTON ACADEMY Confectionary, such as Sugar, Gum's Domestic Medicine, Butter's Antidotal Treatment, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 23, 1852.

"SMALL STORES."—1852-'53.

NAVY AGENCY.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, }
March 27, 1852. }

PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "proposals for small stores," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 26th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (or receiving for delivery) at the United States Navy Yards at Portsmouth, Massachusetts; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Virginia, such small stores as may be found necessary for the service of the year ending the 30th June, 1853, by the respective agents of the Navy Department at those places, or by the respective persons appointed to receive the same, during the time they may remain in office.

Beef,	Tallow,
Pork,	Soap,
Bread,	Candles,
Flour,	Vinegar,
Rice,	Molasses,
Beans,	Coal,
Potatoes,	Oil,
Butter,	Turpentine,
Cheese,	Paints,
Codfish,	Tar,
Pickled fish,	Pitch,
Oakum,	Rosin,
Cocoa,	Sperm candles,
Chocolate,	Spermaceti candles,
Coffee,	Wax candles,
Sugar,	Tallow candles,
Molasses,	Lamp oil,
Vinegar,	Lamps,
Candles,	Wicks,
Soap,	Matches,
Starch,	Brooms,
Rice,	Scrubbing brushes,
Flour,	Hearth brushes,

REMOVAL.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO. have removed to the New Store, East corner of Green street and Market Square, where they have received in part, and expect to receive in a few days, the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS ever offered by them in this market.

March 16, 1852. 74-4w

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are receiving, at our NEW STAND, East corner of Green street and Market Square, a LARGE and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting in part as follows:

Watered, figured and plain *black* Dress Silks; Figured, changeable and plaid Silks; Challys; Barèges; Barège Delaines; Tissues; Crape De Paris; Organdies; Embroid'd and printed Lawns and Muslins; Jaconet, Swiss, striped and barred Muslins; Gingahns and Ginghams; Bombazines; S.k and cotton warp Alpacas.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of French worked Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Insertings, Handkerchiefs, Chemizetts, Braid, Veils, Embroid'd muslin, Lace and crape Sashes; Muslin and lace Mantillas; Thread, silk, cotton and linen Lace and Edgings; Swiss and jaconet Edging and Inserting.

Silk and Kid Gloves; Ribbons, Tapes, Threads, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—A fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; French and English Drab Pilot Overcoating; Queen's Cloth, Cassimeret, Satinet and brown Linens; White and colored Linen Drilling.

A complete assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Purses,

With many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment the largest and best we have ever offered in this market.

To the above Goods we would call the attention of our customers, friends and the public generally, as we intend to sell as much LOW as any other house in this section.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

March 18, 1852. 74tf

To Farmers and Planters.

WILL sell, on commission, as Agents for the Importers, have always on hand a complete assortment of best PERUVIAN GUANO, which I offer at the lowest market rates. I have also, Whole Bone, as ground at the Northern Offices, as being the best article for Corn, Cotton, &c., ever introduced in this section. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine them here.

J. & D. MURRAY & CO.

Wilmington, Feb. 25, 1852. 74-6m

FOR SALE,

AT THE OLD STAND of A. Johnson & Co.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh and Family Groceries,
Liquors,
Tobacco and Segars,
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.

A. JOHNSON & CO.,
J. C. G., Agent.

March 19 74-3m

OILS, &c.

WINTER Strained Oil.
Paint Oil.
Tanners' Oil.
Linseed Oil.
Vegetable Paint Oil.
Fine Oil.
Burning Fluid.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of J. B. Ross & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those having claims against the estate of JOHN B. ROSS, deceased, are requested to present them for payment.

H. H. GRANT.

Wilmington, March 19, 1852. 74-6m

STILL WORM.

A Light Draft STILL WORM for sale by

COOKE & JOHNSON

March 2, 1852. 73-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

WM. S. LATTA.

SUPERIOR Mackerel, No's 1, 2 and 3.
Extra Family Mackerel.
Extra Shore Mackerel.
Extra Large Herring.
Extra Large Salmon.
Extra Large Shad.

HATS AND CAPS.

2 cases White and Drab Beaver Hats.
4 " Cassimere Hats, black, brown and grey.
6 " B. & R. Wool Hats, black and drab.
2 " Mexican Beaver Hats.
2 " Otter Hats.
6 " Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

A full assortment of Boys' Hats and Caps.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large stock, including a handsome assortment of Ladies' Gaiter Boots, all of which will be sold Cheap. Call and see.

March 19, 1852. 75-3w

Plank Road & Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to engage more extensively in Real Estate business, offers for sale

25 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock.

18 Shares of Stock in Bank of Fayetteville.

Terms made known on application to

ARCHIBALD McDIARMID.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1852. 73tf

Spring Goods----1852.

JAMES KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING

250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices to the trade, and to the public generally, either by wholesale or retail.

☞ Any Goods sold from No. 1 to 10, of Cash or Cotton if not approved.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, consisting in general assortment of Stores and Family

DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Straw Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., Umbrellas and Parasols.

All of which will be sold CHEAP.

March 19, 1852. W. S. LATTA.

75-4t

10,000 SPORTSMEN WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality, Colts Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality; Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun.

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

WHITE LEAD.
Chrome Green.
Paris Green.
Venetian Red.
French Yellow.
Litharge.
Red Lead.
Brushes, Varnish, &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a good variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for cash or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce taken at the highest market prices, in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collector, short.

REUBEN JONES.

Feby 16, 1852. 66tf

NOTICE.

HAVING, with several others, been burnt out on the morning of the 2d instant, I would respectfully request those indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle, as I am in need of money.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN.

June 19, 1851. 55tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and spacious Building has now been in successful operation since May, 1850. The Rooms and Furniture of all kinds are new, and the Proprietor will spare no pains to render it a pleasant home for all who may favor him with their custom.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers and Travellers will find excellent accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front Rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

Attached to the House is a comfortable Lot for sale by the day, week or month.

Also, a Livery Stable, well supplied with the best of Provender, and attended by careful Hostlers.

The Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28 tf

Will be Rebuilt by the first rise in the River.

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOSEPH R. LLOYSON,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all Cotton consigned, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other parts or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 69y

W. L. SMITH,

Commission Merchant,

(Office in Lawyers' Building,)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

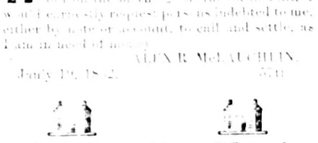
June 5, 1852. 60y

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE

FOR sale, 250 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland convenient to the Western Plank Road, mostly Turpentine Land and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 41tf



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY persons throughout this community are suffering the public confidence in the superior skill with which it is prepared, and by the unexceptionable character of its ingredients. Nothing but its intrinsic value, and the unanimous testimony borne in favor of its virtues by those who have made trial of it, could sustain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on all who tried it, and is now, I believe, more extensively employed and more relied upon than any other medicine of the kind now before the public.

While it is a fruitful source of pain to me to know that not one medicine with which I am connected, but there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral is not only a very general thing, but almost invariably cures the complaints for which it is employed.

At times, when these facts weary and bother me, I have thought of relinquishing the manufacture of the Cherry Pectoral to others, that I might be relieved from the labor of it; but the experience of the past year has convinced me that there is no medicine in this country, or in any other, and indeed almost every part of the civilized world, that has performed such wonderful cures. Every section of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, South America, Australia, and many foreign countries, have been resorted to, and the evidence of its virtues received. Clergymen, Editors, Statesmen, Judges, Senators, Governors, Members of Congress, and Physicians, have come forward, and in the most public manner, have recorded their testimony in favor of the Cherry Pectoral, and have declared that they have found it the most reliable remedy they have ever employed in the relief of suffering humanity. Many of these have been entirely cured of diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many hopeless cases, after everything else had failed, have been restored to health by the Cherry Pectoral. In Canada and the United States, where it has been longest and most extensively used, it has established a character for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption, which is unparalleled by that of any other medicine now before the people. Indeed, in those localities where it has been introduced, its superior virtues have become so well known, that it has driven all other remedies for Pulmonary complaints entirely from the market, and is now employed by the most eminent Physicians in their practice, and by Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, Statesmen, and Families, who have used it in their own case, with the most astonishing results, as the only remedy they can rely on with confidence in any case requiring the use of a safe and effectual expectorant.

Such a medicine, I have endeavored to furnish the community with, and have spared no labor or expense to render it as perfect as possible. How far I have succeeded in attaining my object, I leave the public to judge, and I am willing to abide by their decision. That it has by far surpassed all other remedies in its power to relieve and cure pulmonary complaints, is the decided opinion of those who have made trial of it in their own families, and of the most eminent Physicians in this country, as well as of thousands of our most respectable citizens, who have tested its virtues in their own cases, and who voluntarily come forward to proclaim the astonishing cures it has performed in their families, that others may know where to find a remedy that will relieve them of their sufferings, and cure their diseases. Under these circumstances, I have a new agent on each of the principal routes in the Southern States, and the afflicted will find the Cherry Pectoral for sale by all the most intelligent druggists and merchants in every village and town in the country. To them all that medicine can do for the relief of suffering humanity, I cheerfully commend the Cherry Pectoral, and with confidence refer the public to the evidence of its virtues which my agents will furnish wherever they go.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, in Clinton, by WARREN JOHNSON & CO., and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

January 26, 1852. 59 3m

WANTED,

5000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

SEED OATS,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Feby 12, 1852. 64tf

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.

Nov. 28, 1851. 41tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy.

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 35tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cross* nap, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 11, 1851. 36tf

IN STORE,

100 LOUGHS and Rough Castings, Cow Sheers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, 4-Spring Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 25tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods.

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Also, I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' making.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about four miles south of the road leading from thence to Allensville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 24 Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Geo. Deitrick, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing, $8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History, 10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics, 12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1851. 51tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 66tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN.

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-y

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats Stevenson, David Lewis, and James Cassiday, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 63tf

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint.

20 BARRELS Blake's fire proof PAINT, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf.

LINSEED OIL.

5 BARRELS North Carolina made LINSEED OIL, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOWWARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,

For sale by CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 500 or 600 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much to no purpose in way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by applying to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.

P. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

FOR SALE.—2 or 3 Cords, BAcon.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feby 9, 1852. 63tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LANDS, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Clinton road, commonly known as Rains' tan yard. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c., and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, are invited to call on the premises, or address the subscriber at Fayetteville, and will give information, and apply on the premises to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

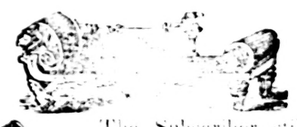
TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
2 reels Rope,
2 reels Twine.

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 5, 1851. 11tf



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to the Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

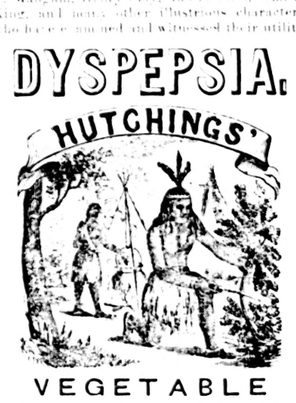
FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very small advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 19, 1851 48tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.



VEGETABLE

DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE

OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease can be taken with safety at no time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In ALL cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

November 8, 1851. 38-y

NOTICE.

WE have declined attending to the forwarding business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 10, 1852. 73tf

Checks on all the Banks in Fayetteville,

For sale at this Office.

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods *consigned* to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.

Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 63tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

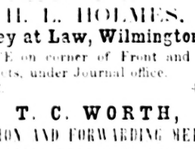
THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses,
Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $8 50. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 57tf

FRUITS AND NUTS!

ORANGES, Figs, Dates, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, &c.

Just received by CHAS. BANKS.

Jan. 28. 60-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give entire satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,
Coffee,
5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,
3 Bbls. Syrup—a superior article,
Green and Black Teas,
Cheese of three different qualities,
Rice, Pepper and Spice,
Rope and Bagging,
60 Bbls. Mackerel,
Shoes and Boots of extra large size,
Shovels, Spades and Forks,
Corn Ploughs and Points,
Axes of the best brands,
Knives and Forks,
Nails and Iron,
50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchanged for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.,
C. Benbow, Pres't.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at Spring Term last, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of Superior Court next, sell at the

510 *Acres of Land*

Belonging to the heirs of Jesse Bullock, dec'd, on Deep Creek, and adjoining the lands of Neill Ray, Monroe Smith and others, 200 acres of which, including the dwelling, are subject to the Widow's dower.

Terms: Six months credit, with approved securities.

WILLIAM McNEILL.

March 15, 1852.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Young Wilson and others, vs. Ezekiel Wilson, administrator, and others.

Petition for settlement and sale of land.

IT this cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezekiel Wilson is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that six weeks publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Ezekiel Wilson to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. K. Ivey, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the third Monday of February, A. D. 1852, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

J. K. IVEY, C. C.

(Pr. adv. $5 50.)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will at any time hereafter, during his business season, be found at this method of informing the public that he still be found at the Wilson Hotel, where he will be prepared to hand a full assortment of Liquors, Wines, Cordials, refreshments usually found in a first class country. He hopes by strict attention to business, rigid economy, and unceasing care to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Wadesborough, Jan. 1, 1852.

PLANTATION BITTERS!

THE subscriber, having made extensive preparations for the manufacture of the above celebrated Bitters, is now prepared to supply the public, and the trade generally, with a large quantity, formerly carried on by Dr. Wm. Hall, and that he is now prepared to supply the *market* heretofore supplied by him. Bar shall be kept constantly on hand at the following places, viz: Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. Also, in the country villages, and at the principal watering places, such as Flat Rock, Saluda, Warm Springs, Asheville, Greenville, Tenn., Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., Capon Springs, Va., Berkeley Springs, Va., Bedford Springs, Pa., Saratoga, Ballston, Sharon, Cape May, Long Branch, Newport, Rhode Island, Boston, Portland, Me., and Montreal, Canada. Also, at the principal Hotels in Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Suspension Bridge, Lewiston, Queenston, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Boston, Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., Newport, Rhode Island, Saratoga, Ballston, Sharon, Cape May, Long Branch, Newport, Rhode Island, Boston, Portland, Me., and Montreal, Canada.

Cartilage, N. C., Jan. 1852. 69-6m

LEATHER BANKS.

THE subscribers are now prepared to do stretching, cementing and repairing with copper rivets. The Leather Banks that purpose and the dispatch in repairing and ripping, make the Leather Banks them, is entirely new. Bands made in the usual way, and evenly, run true, and keep on the drum or pully, and will 20 per cent. more power than the ordinary way. The best selected oak tanned leather, no pains will be spared to have the best Northern Bands, and as low as can be bought in New York.

Firm of Thomas & Hunt's Store P. O.

REFERENCES—J. R. A. Lorough; Chas. E. Sholes, Standard & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., an county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Thomas B. Enoch, Joseph Enoch and others, vs. Thomas Womble and wife Burke and wife Winny, Jonah Stone and wife Susannah, William Jonah Stone, children and next friend Jonathan Clark, and Jonathon Clark, as Executors of William Clark, deceased.

Petition for Partition.

Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, and wife Phebe, William Clark.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Mary, Howell Mitchell, William Clark and Elijah Clark, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in February, A. D. 1852.

W. P. TAYLOR, C. C.

[Pr. adv. $5 00.]

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 15th August, 1850, a negro boy named Jack, about 20 or 21 years old, 10 or 11 inches high, has a down look, inclined to curl, but when cut close, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth easy; stands erect, but when walking has a small scar over his left eye. The boy may have been decoyed off by some person, or he may attempt to pass himself off as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in this county, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again, and Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and the conviction of any person of harboring him in getting away.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Dockery's Store, Richmond Co., N. C.

November 18, 1851. 44tf

WASHINGTON

Livery Stables.

Hay St., opposite the Yetherick House,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their fine stock of Horses and Vehicles, and for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them the past year, they hope by strict attendance of the same.

JOHN [illegible]
ROBERT [illegible]

Jan'y 21, 1852.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at Spring Term last, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of Superior Court next, sell at the

510 *Acres of Land*

Belonging to the heirs of Jesse Bullock, dec'd, on Deep Creek, and adjoining the lands of Neill Ray, Monroe Smith and others, 200 acres of which, including the dwelling, are subject to the Widow's dower.

Terms: Six months credit, with approved securities.

WILLIAM McNEILL.

March 15, 1852.

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SAMPSON COUNTY.

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Young Wilson and others, vs. Ezekiel Wilson, administrator, and others.

Petition for settlement and sale of land.

IT this cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezekiel Wilson is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that six weeks publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Ezekiel Wilson to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. K. Ivey, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the third Monday of February, A. D. 1852, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

J. K. IVEY, C. C.

(Pr. adv. $5 50.)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will at any time hereafter, during his business season, be found at this method of informing the public that he still be found at the Wilson Hotel, where he will be prepared to hand a full assortment of Liquors, Wines, Cordials, refreshments usually found in a first class country. He hopes by strict attention to business, rigid economy, and unceasing care to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Wadesborough, Jan. 1, 1852.

PLANTATION BITTERS!

THE subscriber, having made extensive preparations for the manufacture of the above celebrated Bitters, is now prepared to supply the public, and the trade generally, with a large quantity, formerly carried on by Dr. Wm.